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TEST OF STRENGTH
IN LABOR CONGRESS

(Continued from page 1.)

by him would enable all to unite on certain principles. Referring to the platform, or principles of the congress he pointed out it was broad enough for all trades unionists to stand upon. Its ideals could not be reached for 15 or 27 years. There were 16 planks, of which only a part of two or three had yet been obtained. If there were any objections to the platform of the congress they should be at once declared. It was with regret he came to the conclusion that the congress could not control the actions of an independent labor party and so he recommended the platform of the congress to that party if formed. What should be done was to strike a policy that should combine all the unionists of the Dominion and arrive at a platform that could be adopted without sacrificing any of the principles of either trades unionists or Socialists. The congress as a legislative body had no power to act mandatorily, and he would be leaving the extreme west in a far worse condition than he came if he did not recommend the platform of the congress to the proposed new party. Union was the most necessary thing and a general had not yet been found who could bring trade unionists out of the slough they had been plunged in by the capitalists of the country. He was going more than half way to find a policy on which all could stand and one that, when introduced into all the provinces of Canada, they could support it.

Delegate Perry, of Vancouver, agreed with the resolution offered by the secretary, especially as admitting each province to govern its own affairs. He was instructed to urge provincial autonomy as conditions were different in many respects. For that purpose he voted to support the resolution.

Delegate R. Todd, of Vancouver, predicted that if the lines suggested by Mr. Draper were carried out there would be twelve labor members in the next British Columbia legislature. In Vancouver they would have five candidates, each of the Liberal, Labor, Conservative and Socialist parties.

Delegate A. Johnson, of Victoria, heartily agreed with the resolution except in one particular. He also agreed with the provision for different policies in the various provinces. But there was one absolute necessity for success—the provision of a central head, for instance, a committee of three for the Dominion. Such a body could prevent friction between the different provinces. If the local executives governed local elections wholly there might be a divergent point of view, though he would have wished the platform proposed by Victoria had been adopted; there was not much difference between that and Quebec. The initiative and referendum would secure an equality of votes between all men. He gave the movement a hearty support.

Delegate Sivertz congratulated the convention upon working to avoid a

split in the party all over Canada. It was necessary to have this to look to; it was no use to work on separate lines. Provision should be made for the election of a central body, located near Montreal, that would look after all Federal matters. There were several things upon which all from Halifax to Victoria could agree. Even a small convention would do. He had no intention of fighting Socialist delegates, but wanted to see where all stood so as to see on what lines all could work together. The lines of the party should be so relaxed that Socialists could join with the unionists. He thought his idea could be carried out with very little trouble if an executive committee for each province was elected that all could trust.

Vice-President Simpson said it would be a good thing if the congress could evolve a platform alienating trades unionists from the old political parties it would have done a good thing. Speaking as a Socialist, he said his position understood. The Socialists had a duly organized party throughout the Dominion. A number of delegates to the convention had allied themselves with it. They could not put aside the pledges they had adopted—the principles they had accepted—merely because the congress had decided upon political action. His resolution stated that independent political action by wage workers was advisable; they must free themselves from the Liberals and Conservatives, but could ally with the Labor party or Socialists. He thought Socialist members in the British Columbia legislature had secured the passage of good legislation. He believed that in the resolution drafted by Secretary Draper that delegate had been most generous. (Applause.) His original idea was to convert the congress into a political party, but that had been changed. In Great Britain, the Trades and Labor Congress was distinct from the Labor party, and this course should be followed in Canada. He often criticized at some length the programme proposed by the American Federation of Labor, especially that portion promising support to Democrats or Republicans who subscribe to the principles of the federation.

He thought the great thing to be done was to alienate trades unionists from the old parties. The proposals of Secretary Draper were much better than the present position of affairs, but as a Socialist he desired to say, if a political party was formed it should adopt the platform of the Socialist party, but not that of the congress. While he was no prophet, he would say that if the formation of a party was proceeded with in a haphazard way it would not be successful. It could not be brought about by a resolution of the congress, but would take several years to do so.

Delegate Franco, of Montreal, explained that the Quebec Labor party was formed as instructed by a resolution of the last convention of the congress.

Vice-President Simpson, in conclusion, said that he would be perfectly fair. He had subscribed to the platform of the Socialist party, was a Socialist; but until that party decided to co-operate with the proposed new organization he could not promise to support or take any part in the movement.

Delegate Flett wished to explain his position. He was a pure and simple trades unionist, but thought the committee's recommendations should be revised. The platform as proposed was too long, it contained 28 principles.

Some years ago, at a convention of the congress in Montreal, he had moved a resolution that "all trades unionists found on a public platform supporting any of the old parties should be objects of suspicion." He had then, eight years ago, advocated independent political action. He was no longer a day saint in the movement. The two old parties were essentially alike, it was the power behind the throne that governed both of them—the almighty trade unionists. Why not follow the example of the labor party in Great Britain? In his opinion the proper course would be to adopt the suggestion of the secretary; call conventions and see if all could not get together. (Applause.) In the past working men had been sold by labor representatives. They should look after themselves.

He the speaker, had found out the truth of President Verville's assertions from a prominent Conservative member of the House. He did not like him and the reason was simply because Mr. Verville would not be made a tool of.

The question of bettering conditions could not be accomplished by trades unionists alone; the miners had gone far beyond this and that was why so many coal miners were Socialists.

Delegate Sherman, of Fredericton, said that miners had always been in the van of the labor movement; they had elected members in England for many years.

In that country the labor party was now much split up and a convention had to be called inviting the Liberal-Labor, Labor and Socialist supporters.

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Delegate Hungerford did not propose to say much. There had been a great deal of discussion along Socialist lines and it was now time to get down to the resolution. The president and delegates were, however, to be congratulated on the good nature that had characterized the debate. He believed the delegates had hoped to find some

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TEST OF STRENGTH IN LABOR CONGRESS

(Continued from page 2)

party from drafting his. No one had asked Delegate Pettipiece to leave the Socialist party, but if its members could not support the platform of the new party they should take no part in the debate. In the congress delegates should be trades unionists, not Socialists.

Delegate Tardif, of Montreal, moved the previous question. It was out of order, the convention being in committee of the whole. The secretary opposed an adjournment and the debate proceeded.

Delegate W. V. Todd said he hoped that some pronouncement would be made by the congress towards forming one common party for the good of the workers. Trades unionists had been constantly twisted by Socialists for not taking political action. There had been the hope of a great party, but when an attempt to form it was being made the Socialists would not come in; but he would do his best to form it, even if that party was against it. He believed the time was opportune for the formation of an independent party; there were many who would join it who were in favor of government, for the people and by the people. Most present had been, at some time, members of one of the old parties and had come prepared to throw them up in favor of the labor party. Who should the Socialists stand out, why did they not come in and make the new party stronger?

After a few questions had been asked the motion was put. The amendment of the committee on resolutions was struck out and Secretary Draper's resolution was carried on the following vote: For, 48; against, 7.

The convention then adjourned until 8 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

When the congress convened last night the first business taken up was the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the question of the Coquihalla Indians, as represented by President Elliott, of Federal Union, No. 7, Duncan. The committee reported by way of resolution, which reads as follows:

Resolved, that this congress is of opinion that the claims of the Coquihalla Indians are worthy of further investigation by the government of Canada, and that they should not only be justly but generously dealt with.

Be it further resolved, that favorable consideration should be given to the claims of these Indians for the right to the exercise of the franchise.

Speaking to the resolution Delegate Gray spoke most feelingly in its support, and related instances of what education had done for the Maoris of New Zealand. The report was then adopted unanimously.

The audit committee reported having inspected vouchers for all items of expenditure, and that there was a sum of \$1,746.2 in the treasury. Complimentary reference was also made to the efficient manner in which the books were kept. Adopted unanimously.

As the next business was the election of officers, Fraternal Delegate Rickert was asked to take the chair. He was escorted to it by the president amid loud applause.

Mr. Rickert first asked Solicitor O'Donnoughue to act as returning officer, and J. M. Draper and Frank Plant, of the Labor Gazette, to act as scrutineers. All these gentlemen agreed to serve. A delegate made a motion that no speeches be allowed in the nomination of candidates; Delegate Anderson moved that three minutes be allowed, and Delegate Rillo suggested five minutes. Upon a vote being taken five minutes were allowed.

Delegate Popham said he had much pleasure in nominating the retiring president, Alphonse Verville, M. P., for the same office. Delegate Sherman nominated Vice-President Simpson as the new president.

Delegate Stevenson, of Moose Jaw, speaking for the province of Saskatchewan, said he had much pleasure in seconding the nomination of the retiring president.

Delegate Kilby proposed the name of DeGuerre. The motion was carried.

Vice-President Simpson, as one of the nominated candidates, said he always desired to serve the congress and in the interests of this desire would retire as a candidate owing to the action taken regarding Socialism during the afternoon. The actions of President Verville in parliament had generally been in the interests of trades unionism, and he need not think that he was liable to the congress at all times in the house. But it was the right of the congress at all times to use the president to further legislation favored by that organization. He retired from the contest. (Applause.)

Delegate Hungerford said he prided very highly the honor conferred upon him by the nomination, but he appreciated the position of the retiring president, and realized that no better action could be taken than to re-appoint him to the position. It would show the congress practiced what it preached, and when Mr. Verville asked the electors of Montreal to again return him to the house, he could point and say

THINK OF IT!

This Pretty Matron Had Headache and Backache—Her Condition Was Serious.

RELIEF IN PE-RU-NA.



MRS. M. BRICKNER.

The congress had re-elected him unanimously. Mr. Hungerford, therefore, respectfully declined the nomination. (Loud and continued applause.)

Delegate Champion said it was with the greatest satisfaction he heard the retiring president had changed his mind regarding not accepting the office again. He hoped the re-election would be by acclamation.

The chairman then asked Mr. Verville if he would accept the nomination.

President Verville said that up to an hour ago it was not his wish to accept a re-nomination, as he thought the highest honor in the labor world of Canada should be divided. But if it was the unanimous wish he was willing to accept and do everything in his power to help the labor movement regardless of both trades unionism and Socialism. He would ask all the delegates to convey his sincere thanks to their unions, and they could always rap at his door when they wanted anything done in the house.

The returning officer then cast one ballot with the name of the retiring president for the same office next term and the election was declared unanimous and applause. Nominations were then in order for the position of vice-president. Secretary Draper proposed the name of the present incumbent, James Simpson, of Toronto. The thing, he said, animating the nomination was his manliness in declaring his position as a Socialist in the afternoon. During two years in that position he had used his best efforts to further the interests of the congress. Delegate Anderson seconded the nomination in a few eulogistic words.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Simpson was declared re-elected vice-president unanimously.

Thanking the congress for his election, Mr. Simpson said it was one of the greatest compliments ever paid to him in the trades union movement. (Applause.)

Delegate L. J. Draper, of Victoria, Secretary Treasurer Draper for re-election to that office. In seconding this, Delegate W. V. Todd said that a great deal of the credit of the success of the congress was due to him, more than to any other man. Delegate Gray said that in the Victoria convention he had said his deputation to Mr. Draper, and was ashamed of himself. Delegate Landers moved that nominations close. The motion was then put and carried unanimously. (Loud and continued applause.)

There were continued calls for a speech from Mr. Draper. In response, he said that the names of the vice-president and secretary were largely removed, and also a résumé of the work of the Trades Congress in Canada, including this province. This announcement was made to him, more than to any other man.

The applause greeted the next announcement, made by the fraternal delegate, who was in the chair, that a representative of the Victoria Times wished to make a statement. In a few remarks that gentleman mentioned the fact that a special issue would be made to-day outlining the history of trades unionism since its inception in Great Britain until 1906, when the battles against unionism were largely removed, and also a résumé of the work of the Trades Congress in Canada, including this province. This announcement was made to him, more than to any other man.

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THE DAILY TIMES

Published every day (except Sunday) by
The Times Printing & Publishing Co.

LIMITED,
JOHN NELSON,
Managing Director.

Offices 26 Broad Street

Reportorial Rooms 45

Business Office 109

Daily, one month, by carrier 25

Daily, one week, by carrier 20

Daily, by mail, per annum 35.00

Twice-a-week Times, per annum 1.00

Special Eastern Canadian representative,
H. V. Kahl, Rooms 106-11, Mail Bidg.,
Toronto.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following news-stands in Victoria:

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Emery's Cigar Stand, 2 Government St.

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Victoria Books & Stationery Co., 61 Govt.

T. N. Hibben & Co., 89 Government St.

Adams' Stationery, 101 Government St.

J. C. Byrne, Govt. and Trounce Alley.

George Marsden, cor. Yates and Govt.

H. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt Road.

W. W. Douglas, Esquimalt.

Mrs. Crook, Victoria West Post Office.

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T. Redding, Craigdarroch Rd., Victoria.

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Mrs. Coburn, Oak Bay.

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MacLaren, Clegg and Co., Ltd.

Mrs. Marshall, Gore Hotel, at the George.

C. Hanbury, Savoy Cigar Store, Govt.

Nell Macdonald, East End Grocery, cor.

F. P. Fife, Oak Bay Ave.

A. Adams, Stanley Ave. and Cadboro Bay Road.

P. L. Roy, Palace Cigar Store, Govt. St.

W. H. Fife, Fife's, 109 Government St.

R. W. Butler's News Stand, C.P.R. Dock.

Sir. Princess Victoria.

E. & N. Traina.

The TIMES is on sale at the following news-stands:

Seattle—Hotel Seattle News Stand.

Rainier—Grand Hotel News Stand.

Vancouver—Norman Caple & Co., 857

Granville Street.

New Westminster—J. McKay.

H. Morey & Co.

Dawson—Bennett News Co.

Robertson—M. M. Simpson.

White Head—W. J. Bennett News Co., 147

Sioux Street.

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Do You Wish to Vote?

If you do, and are not already on the list,

Register Now

Lists close Monday, 24th inst. For convenience, the following offices will be open on Friday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9:

Grant & Conyers—View St.
Lee & Fraser—Troupne Ave.
R. L. Drury—Broad St.
Swinerton & Oddy—Govt St.

"SOUND AND WHOLESOME" LEGISLATION.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser, the personal organ of the President of the Council in the McBride government, falling into a fine ironical vein, says:

"Perhaps, the key to the riddle which this continual harping on the imminence of a general election presents, may be found in the opposition's anxiety lest the passage of further sound, wholesome legislation by the present administration may make its overthrow still more difficult than it has already proved to be."

The President of the Council is, of course, too modest to specifically mention the "sound, wholesome legislation" his government has placed upon the provincial statute books, but it doubtless means the Kali Island transaction, which was so profitable to the country and was not altogether unprofitable to a certain band of adventurers, male and female, who have been so prominent in certain "social" and diplomatic circles in Victoria for some time past; to the peculiar disposition of the Columbia & Western land grant which was never earned and which has enriched the provincial treasury to a considerable extent; to the Midway & Vernon contract, in which some of the ministers played such a peculiar part and earned the gratitude and goodwill of a powerful corporation and raised mixed feelings in the breasts of some of their supporters from the interior; to the Kitimaat scandal, and to the peculiar transaction for the relief of the taxpayers of Dewdney at considerable cost to the taxpayers of all other sections of the province; to the School act, which has earned the everlasting gratitude of the people of the rural and urban districts, and to various other "sound and wholesome" acts which have raised the government to an unparalleled pinnacle of popular favor from the centre to the circumference of the province. The News-Advertiser also, we may be sure, had in mind the alliance of the McBride government with the Socialists, as well as the new "sound and wholesome" legislation and of supreme confidence in the minds of the business elements of the province, and in the minds of others outside of the province anxious to do business here. But why is our contemporary so general in its expressions of appreciation of what the government has done? Why doesn't it come out boldly and distinctly, specify the "sound and wholesome" legislation which has been passed at the instance of the government? The electors are ready to give the President of the Council and his

government a full measure of credit for what they have done (perhaps also to hold them to account for it), and we cannot understand why they should be so loath to enter into details. Perhaps they will be more explicit when they take the stump a couple of months hence.

TREATMENT OF WITNESSES.

Inspector Stark of the Toronto police force has had the temerity to raise his voice and lift his pen in protest against the privileged legal profession. During proceedings in a Toronto court of justice recently a witness was asked by a sharp but far from original lawyer the question "Are you a learned and witty judge as illustrating the difficulty of replying with a direct affirmative or negative to all interrogations. 'Have you given up beating your wife?'" The question had no relevance whatever to the case under consideration. It had no bearing, direct or indirect, upon the evidence the witness had been giving. There was no question as to the relations of the witness with his family before the court at all. The lawyer simply thought to embarrass the witness by the startling suddenness with which he propounded the question and thus to gain an advantage for his client. The learned Daniel who adored the bench, who of course was not a judge but a magistrate, ruled that the question must be answered, yes or no. The conduct of the magistrate and the lawyer called forth the following letter from Inspector Stark, which appeared in the Toronto Star:

"Your editorial comments of yesterday on the unfair treatment of a witness in a court in the vicinity of Toronto recently were exceedingly well timed.

The lawyer in the case is a good-natured practical joker, who is not always taken seriously, even when saying his prayers.

"His question to the witness regarding his domestic relations was in shocking bad taste, particularly in view of the fact that his wife had died a short time previously, a circumstance, however, of which the lawyer does not appear to have been aware at the time.

"But what is to be said of the magistrate, who is supposed to respect his own court sufficiently to see that at least the decencies of life are observed therein, who not only permits the question, but affirms the right of the lawyer to demand an answer to any question he sees fit to ask, leaving it to be inferred that in his opinion a lawyer has the right to trifl with the court and insult the witness by asking any fool question that may suggest itself to his mind?

"It is the permission of this practice that called forth such a vigorous protest from our association at its meeting last week, and the recurrence of such incidents as described is not calculated to inspire respect for, and confidence in our courts, and tends to strengthen a growing suspicion that in some quarters at least the opinion prevails that a witness, particularly if a policeman, as in this case, has no rights that either bench or bar are bound to respect.

The Star comments as follows upon the incident: "We have received a letter from Inspector Stark, secretary of the Chief Constables' Association of Ontario, in regard to the ill-treatment of witnesses, and especially in regard to the case dealt with by The Star the other day. The Inspector accredits the lawyer in the case of the intention to insult the witness, and we are sure his estimate is correct—that the lawyer is a good-natured practical joker and spoke thoughtlessly. At the same time we cannot help asking what would happen to a good-natured practical joker in the witness box. How would the warning voice of the counsel thunder through the court-room: 'Remember, sir, you are on your oath.'

How sternly would the judge rebuke the witness for his levity. Surely if a court is a solemn place, it should be solemn for all concerned. The witness has a right to be treated seriously, and to say when he is made the butt of the wit of professionals, "Remember, sir, I am on my oath."

Inspector Stark is right when he says that the magistrate in this case was more blame-worthy than the lawyer. As a rule, the bench grossly neglects the duty of protecting the witness. The practice of brow-beating and ridiculing witnesses would disappear if the judge would insist upon the lawyer maintaining the serious and respectful attitude that is required in the case of the witness.

REMINISCENCES OF A RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

The criminal incapacity of Russian officialdom was convincingly demonstrated in every phase of the late war. The absolute lack of capacity for government in Russian officialdom has been no less glaringly exhibited in domestic occurrences since the termination of that disastrous war. Britons are not likely to forget the blundering progress of the squadron of Admiral Rojestvensky from the day of its devastating course through the North Sea to the time of its final annihilation in the Sea of Japan, each of the events illustrating with clearness and convincingness the state of cowardly terror and dread of the miserable rabble, from admiral down, which had been chosen to "man" that doomed fleet. It is now said that letters written to his wife in diary form by M. Poltovskiy, chief engineer of Admiral Rojestvensky's Baltic fleet, are about to be published through an English translation with a London imprint. The letters, dealing with the Russian attack upon the defenceless Hull fishermen on

IF YOU ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT WHAT YOU WRITE WITH, BUY A
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THE STANDARD FLANGE

For Bookkeeping, Stenography, Manufacturing, Correspondence, etc.
and Copying. Made of fine
fountain pen with an ink-jet, away from
the heat and to guarantee it.

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Guaranteed
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.
HARDWARE

Just Arrived New Assortment American Locks, Etc.

Montreal Rolling Mills
Wire Nails, Per Keg \$2.50

Wharf St.
'Phone 3. VICTORIA, B.C.

Silverware

C. E. REDFERN, 43 Govt. St.
TELEPHONE, 118
P. O. BOX, 92

The morning of October 22nd, 1904, threw such a strong light upon the commission's report on the Dogger Bank outrage that it is not strange that M. Poltovskiy, who finally met his death in the battle of Tsushima, was not called upon to testify. The report states that at 1 o'clock in the morning a "suspicious vessel" was observed from the Suvaroff, which bore every appearance of being a torpedo-boat. Of this incident M. Poltovskiy wrote:

"A small fishing vessel was tossing helplessly on the sea. We saw her quite distinctly, the black and red of her sides, her single funnel and the bridge, but nobody was on deck; panic stricken, all had probably taken refuge below. The unhappy vessel had been the target for the concentrated fire of our guns. I watched our shells explode. . . . The whole world will now ring with this shameful outrage."

Concerning the fate of the Russian vessel Aurora he wrote: "A terrible incident has just been reported from the Aurora; her hull has been pierced above the water line in four different places, her funnels are riddled, the captain is severely wounded, and her crew slightly wounded. The Aurora had evidently drawn the fire of our squadron. In company with the Donskiy she was far away in the distance, our order of advance being in divisions of six. In the confusion of the firing somebody evidently mistook her for a Japanese ship, and brought the six-inch guns to bear on her—she was at a great distance."

The London papers are beguiling the silly season with serious discussions on the subject of banana peelings and the evils they entail.

The humorous poet (doubtless not a sufferer) has again been busy with this dangerous nuisance, which he cannot be persuaded to regard seriously. We quote the following verses from the London Evening News:

Let the vision they depict dims
All Lancet's brush could paint!
London weeps over victims
Of a brand-new "skin complaint."

The Globe has more Limericks on the subject. Here is one:

There was a sailor from Ceylon
Who lived on some skin in the gutter.
When he'd finished his fall,
He remarked, "That is all."

He never saw him on a saucer,

More than nine years have elapsed since Andrew set out on his ill-fated expedition to the North Pole. The geographical Society of Stockholm has decided to erect a memorial to him and his companions, Drs. Stenbäck and Herr. Fraenkel, which is to take the form of a bas-relief, erected in some conspicuous spot in the city of Stockholm. The work has been entrusted to the Swedish sculptor Eric Lindberg, whose name is well known in the field of sculpture. The work is to be a bronze relief, 12 feet high by 8 feet wide, and is to be placed in a niche on the side of a building in Stockholm. The cost of the work is to be borne by the geographical Society of Stockholm.

ARRESTING SOCIALISTS.

Dynamite Found in House Where They Lodge.

(Associated Press)

Stockholm, Sept. 22.—Two Socialists and a number of Fins have been arrested in consequence of a discovery of a quantity of dynamite in the house of the Socialists. The Fins were refugees who had taken lodgings with the Socialists.

David Spencer Ltd. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Monday Will Be One of the Busy Days of the Early Autumn Season

Special Preparations Are Being Made for a Busy Exhibition Week, and the Following Exhibition Specials Go on Sale Monday:

A special offering in the Silk Waist Section on Monday

Silk waists of various styles. Values to \$1.50.

On sale Monday at \$2.75 Each

Monday in the Dress Goods Store

To our thinking, the beauty and variety of this autumn's dress goods exceed anything we have known before.

Richness is given by embroidery—mystery by shadows, coquetry by elegant plain fabrics, including an immense variety of broad cloths. And if you wish for a gown so exclusive that you alone will have the one frock of its kind be sure and see the robes.

Special Sale of Dress Goods Monday

Two hundred odd ends of new season's cloths. Plaid effects, tweed mixtures and homespun. Lengths from two to nine yards, suitable for suits, coats and skirts; widths 54 and 56 inches wide. Regular value \$1.25 to \$2.00 per yard. On sale Monday day, 25c. per yard.

On Monday the Exhibition of \$5, \$8 and \$10 Millinery

Women who are impressed by the variety of styles for this winter indicated in our preliminary showing three weeks ago will notice that the same idea is carried out in this exhibition.

How to get the effect of style in inexpensive materials is a problem which we attack with new zest every season, and we think we have solved it.

Boys' Suits with the Right Touch to Them

New fall clothing that will please boy as well as parent; made by experts and with the proper touch of youthfulness, nothing but all-wool materials and reliable workmanship.

Special

Our showing of Norfolk suits at \$3.50.

We have them at \$2.50 and \$3.50.

But we are especially anxious to show you our range at \$3.50.

Comfort in Flannelette Things

Supplies have come, and we have night dresses, drawers, etc., in blue, white and pink. Night dresses. A special at \$1.00.

Women's and Children's Underwear

OUR FALL STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

Ladies' vests and drawers, all kinds.

Ladies' combinations, all weights.

Ladies' equestrian.

Children's slips, patent children's combinations.

A Good Tonic

Our Ferrated Emulsion is useful in chronic coughs, general debility, and as a real system builder. Fortifies the system against colds.

\$1.00 per Bottle

CYRUS H. BOWES,
CHEMIST
98 Gov't. St., Near Yates St.

Four Lots In Orchard

To Be Sold Immediately,
A "PICK UP"

GRANT & CONYERS
NO. 2 VIEW STREET

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

New fall sittings just arrived at Taisang & Co., 156 Government street. Ladies' and gents' suits made to order. Fit and style guaranteed. English trade a specialty.

Choice, Cheap,
Central
**New 5-Roomed
Modern
Bungalow
With Basement
\$2100**

Money to Loan.
Fire Insurance Written.
Stores and Dwellings to Let.

P. R. BROWN, LTD.
BROAD STREET.
Phone 1074. P. O. Box 43.

Special Sales:

Cap. Flour, 100 lb. sack....\$2.75
Cap. Flour, 50 lb. sack....\$1.40
Try Our Ceylon Pekoe Tea, at
20c. per lb.

Storie's Grocery.
74 FORT STREET.
Above Douglas.

**SPECIAL SALES
TOILET GOODS
COMING
BUTTER,
SKIN TONICS,
PERFUMES, ETC.**
B. G. DRUG STORE
Tel. 25. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

**WHY NOT TRY
DEAVILLE BONS & CO.
CASH GROCERS**
HILL-SIDE AVENUE.
Lending lines at low prices. Our
own tea, 25c., or 3 lbs. for \$1. Home-
made fruit cakes our specialty at
25c.

— Flannels, red, white and blue; also
greys; all wool, plain or twilled, 25c.
yard up; military, 35c. Robinson's
cash store, 56 Yates street.

— The Lake of the Woods Milling
Company offers two cash prizes, 1st.
\$25, 2nd, \$10, at the Victoria exhibition,
for best loaf of bread made by
non-professionals from their "Flax
Roses" flour.

— Kid Gloves. — We sell Pewny's kid
gloves in white, grey, tan, black. They
fit like a kid glove. Best quality for
\$1.25. Robinson's cash store, 56 Yates
street.

— The regular review of Queen Alexandra
hive, Ladies' of the Maccabees, will be held on Monday evening at 8
o'clock sharp at the W. C. T. U. hall.
All members are requested to be present,
as business of importance is to be
transacted. Members of other hives
are invited to attend.

**Northern Pacific Excursions—Last of
the Season. Buffalo and return, Oct.
5-6 \$84.50; New Orleans and return
Oct. 7-8 \$80.20. These tickets are good
to return until November 16, 1906. E.
E. Blackwood, Gen'l Agt.**

Astronomy was first brought to Europe
by the Moors.

For genuine amusement you
must be in a mood to enjoy—
you must be happy—a good
cigar always pleases, and

La Carona,
La Africana,
And
La Carolina
Are always favorites.

E. A. MORRIS
THE LEADING TOBACCONIST
GOVERNMENT STREET.

VICTORIA DAILY WEATHER

Friday, Sept. 21.
Highest 60
Lowest 47
Mean 53
Sunshine, 3 hours 15 min.

VICTORIA WEATHER

August 1906
Highest temperature 80.5
Lowest temperature 45.4
Mean temperature 62.5
Total precipitation for the month
of Aug. in. average amount, 0.57
Inches.
Bright, sunshine, 23 hours and 42
minutes; mean, daily proportion,
0.61 constant sunshine being 1.

The lifeboat exhibition and demon-
stration at the Gorge is taking place
this afternoon.

The Daughters of the City will meet in
the city hall on Monday afternoon,
when a full attendance will be ex-
pected.

A meeting of the Victoria Teachers'
Institute was held yesterday afternoon,
when considerable routine business
was transacted.

The Italian cruiser Dugali arrived in
Esquimalt last evening and will re-
main here a few days before proceed-
ing to Honolulu.

A meeting of No. 2 Company, Fifth
Regiment, will be held on Thursday,
September 27th, at 8 o'clock. Import-
ant business will be discussed.

Negotiations have been entered in-
to for the sale of the C. P. R. steam-
er Yosemité, who will hold her in
the excursion business on the Sound.
The Yosemité is an American-bottom
and can therefore be registered again
under the Stars and Stripes.

Last evening the members of the
Y. M. C. A. as a body bid farewell to
H. W. Northcott, the retiring secretary
of the organization. A programme was
arranged for the evening, including
musical and literary selections. During
the proceedings an address, accom-
panied by a well filled purse, was pre-
sented to Mr. Northcott, who is now looked upon as a
Victorian. He is acting as adviser and
general guide to the party. It is regard-
ed as practically certain that before they
leave the city they will make invest-
ments.

An important transaction is the pur-
chase by A. Stewart, of Edmonton, of
the property occupied by Joseph May-
nard at Cadboro Bay. There are eleven
acres in the estate, commanding a
splendid view of the bay, and carrying with it
a fine stone house. The land is extremely
fertile and slopes to the sea. The price paid is \$10,000.

The deal was put through by Matson & Cole.

The intentions of Mr. Stewart have
not been ascertained. The property is an
ideal place for a residence, or lends itself
to business purposes.

Another deal recently put through by
Matson & Cole affecting property in that
district was the sale of the seventeen
acres formerly owned by Mr. Blacken-
bach. This was purchased by Mr. Jack-
son of Manitobah.

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general guide to the party. It is regard-
ed as practically certain that before they
leave the city they will make invest-
ments.

— Emilio de Gogorza, famous bar-
itone singer, has been secured by the
Victoria Musical Society to appear at
the Victoria theatre in a song recital on
October 16th. This is one of four
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By subscribing for the series admission
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giving expression to real dramatic
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pared from the local music stores.

— John F. Smith, of Kamloops, chair-
man of the board of grand directors of
the Young Men's Institute, northwestern
jurisdiction arrived in this city on
Thursday on his way home, after attend-
ing the eighth grand council of the
order which convened in Seattle on
September 10, 11th and 12th. He left
yesterday morning for Ladysmith to
visit the council located there. On
Monday evening he will speak at the
regular meeting of Segher's Council.
After the meeting, the members will
hold a smoker. He is accompanied by
Mrs. Smith.

— On Wednesday evening the mem-
bers of Victoria West Lodge, I. O. G. T.,
were visited by the members of Per-
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entertained. Sister L. Hall occupying
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ing programme was rendered: Piano
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shortly. The remainder of the evening
was spent most sociably while the
members refreshed the inner man,
bringing to a close a most profitable
and enjoyable evening.

PACIFIC TRANSFER CO.

If you are leaving by the early
morning boat ring up 'phone 249 and
get your baggage hauled. Furniture
moved to any part of the city at mod-
erate terms.

Wagons from 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

For genuine amusement you
must be in a mood to enjoy—
you must be happy—a good
cigar always pleases, and

La Carona,
La Africana,
And
La Carolina
Are always favorites.

E. A. MORRIS
THE LEADING TOBACCONIST
GOVERNMENT STREET.

VERY IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE DEAL

DEAN FARM SOLD TO
RICH WINNIPEG MAN

The Maynard Property at Cadboro Bay
Also Sold—Begbie House and Barn
Farm Purchased

Perhaps the largest suburban real
estate deal in the history of Victoria was
consummated this morning, when the
farm of Dean Bros. went to the exhib-
itor of real estate, the Hon. John Scott,
of Winnipeg, one of the best known finan-
ciers of Manitoba's capital.

The deal was put through by the local
firm of Grant & Conyers. The tract con-
tains about 200 acres and the price real-
ized was \$10,000.

Mr. Scott is leaving immediately for
Winnipeg, but may return shortly after-
settling up his business there and take up
his residence on the farm, which is beau-
tifully situated.

While there has not been during the
past week any other real estate deals
brought to a close, the general impression
is that a number of transactions will come in
and it is expected that some of the most
important deals in the history of the city
will be completed within a few days.

— The lifeboat exhibition and demon-
stration at the Gorge is taking place
this afternoon.

The Daughters of the City will meet in
the city hall on Monday afternoon,
when a full attendance will be ex-
pected.

A meeting of the Victoria Teachers'
Institute was held yesterday afternoon,
when considerable routine business
was transacted.

The Italian cruiser Dugali arrived in
Esquimalt last evening and will re-
main here a few days before proceed-
ing to Honolulu.

A meeting of No. 2 Company, Fifth
Regiment, will be held on Thursday,
September 27th, at 8 o'clock. Import-
ant business will be discussed.

Negotiations have been entered in-
to for the sale of the C. P. R. steam-
er Yosemité, who will hold her in
the excursion business on the Sound.
The Yosemité is an American-bottom
and can therefore be registered again
under the Stars and Stripes.

Last evening the members of the
Y. M. C. A. as a body bid farewell to
H. W. Northcott, the retiring secretary
of the organization. A programme was
arranged for the evening, including
musical and literary selections. During
the proceedings an address, accom-
panied by a well filled purse, was pre-
sented to Mr. Northcott, who is now looked upon as a
Victorian. He is acting as adviser and
general guide to the party. It is regard-
ed as practically certain that before they
leave the city they will make invest-
ments.

— Emilio de Gogorza, famous bar-
itone singer, has been secured by the
Victoria Musical Society to appear at
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THE CAUSE OF SORE FEET.

Examine them carefully and you'll
probably find corns. Whether hard,
soft or bleeding, apply Putnam's Corn
Extractor. It painless, its sure, and
above all quick to act. Insist on only
Putnam's."

IT PAYS TO PATRONIZE HOME
COMPANIES.

PARTY WILL ARRIVE HERE ON MONDAY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION.

IT IS MOST NOTEWORTHY AND
SIGNIFICANT FACT THAT THE DOMINION GOVERN-
MENT REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1905 SHOW
THAT THE PERCENTAGE OF PROFITS TO INCOME
EARNED BY THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
WAS ALMOST DOUBLE OF THAT EARNED BY THE
OLDEST AND WEALTHIEST AMERICAN COMPANY,
WHILE THE PREMIUM RATES OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA ARE THE LOWEST.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THE RATES OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

A. B. McNEILL, special agent; R. L. Drury,
manager, 34 Broad Street.

MANUFACTURERS COMING.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

London, Aug. 26.—There is a frankness which is particularly engaging in the statements of many of the witnesses who have been examined before the commission, which is examining into the allegations of bribery at political and municipal elections in the city of Worcester. There has been enough disclosed to show that Worcester has always been corrupt, and that the elections have generally been lost or won by bribery. This is, of course, very reprehensible, but among a certain class of the community of Worcester, the candidate who fails to offer a bribe is a mean man, and the voter who refuses to accept it, when it is offered by bribery. This is regarded not as a matter of congratulation, and more than one witness has spoken of the good old days when votes were worth guineas. Another witness admitted that he left home last election on a bribery expedition with £10 in his pocket, and felt quite ashamed of himself that "so many eyes were about" that he found himself at night with £10 unexpended. He freely admitted that he would have spent the whole sum in bribery if he had the opportunity.

Spelling Reform.

President Roosevelt's attempt to alter the spelling of about one hundred English words is not regarded favorably in this country. There is the class who insist that the spelling which is used in all classic literature works of the country, must not be interfered with, and then there is the class who advocate a general spelling reform on phonetic lines. The suggestion that the spelling of a certain number of words should be altered, pleases neither class. So the suggested reform will be discussed for a few days and thereafter no more will be heard of it. But it does not follow that President Roosevelt's reforming zeal may not have its influence. There is a fashion in spelling as in everything else, and just as we have dropped the "k" in music and publick, the day may come when "curs" will have superseded "cursed," and so on.

Ready Made Speeches.

How far women will eventually encroach upon what has hitherto been considered the preserves of the masculine sex in the way of wage earning, it is impossible to say, but one need

not be endowed with very high prophetic powers to venture to forecast, with a fair amount of safety, that the dividing line in that respect between the sexes will be practically obliterated within the next generation. It is pretty common knowledge that possibly the majority of the members of the British houses of parliament could not make a decent speech off his own bat to save his soul, or his seat, but it has been generally supposed that the manufactured orations which help to fill that dullest of all dull books, the official Hansard, were prepared by "Varsity men, who had missed their mark in the world, or by enterprising journalists with a desire to add to their legitimate incomes. However, it has recently been discovered that not a small number of the speeches delivered by budding M. P.s are prepared in his pocket, and felt quite ashamed of himself that "so many eyes were about" that he found himself at night with £10 unexpended.

Old Moore.

In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, and in the autumn, when things are dull, the jaded journalist turns to the new issue of Old Moore's Almanack in the hope of "copy" from that hardy perennial. Old Moore usually makes his appearance in August, and a dip into that prophetic guide would lead one to suppose that the year of Grace, 1907, will be anything but an exciting period. It may be cheering to the Labor

party to hear that in January a "highly-exalted person" is going to catch the democratic feeling—we hope that it will not be fatal—and the members of the Peace Society will rejoice to learn that in February "drawing room warblers will be relegated to the pension list with the closing of the widow and orphan factories." Evidently we are on the eve of the Millennium. Like the canny Scot I "hæ my doots" on that point, but I am quite open to conviction that in May "a man from Sheffield" will lead the "social reformers." Men from Sheffield have a knack of leading people, much to their own personal advantage, and it is also a pretty safe prediction that some time

Just at present one of the patients there, is a gentleman who weighed 26 stone on arrival, and lost 31-2 stone in three weeks by the aid of the waters. One wonders whether those weeks' manual exercise on a Devonshire farm would not have been a cheaper and equally effective method. But of course work would be so undignified.

Hair Dressing.

There are whisperings, which grow louder, that women's hair is to be more elaborately dressed than ever this autumn and winter. Those who are lucky enough to possess a sufficient supply of hair of their own will not despair at the tidings; but to the woman who has rapidly depilated growths of hair, the news is unwelcome. For such an one the services of the peruke must be requisitioned, and the deficiency supplied by some of the numerous arrangements of toups and transformations now obtainable. Unfortunately, however, the supply of false hair is not equal to the present demand, as the "hair fair" held in parts of France and Germany are a failure this year. The reason given is that the girls of the peasant class, who were usually only too willing to come to these fairs and dispose of their luxuriant tresses to the highest bidder, do so no more. In the country parts of France especially, the women of each district were recognized by the cap they wore, each district having a different form of cap—a marvel of embroidery and fine sewing—and the hair was neatly stowed away beneath the snowy headdress. Now, however, the taste for dress and fashion is rapidly spreading to the provinces and the young French paysanne has discovered that to wear a smart "Parisian" creation, she needs a well coiffured head. I myself, have noticed recently in Mytchin the change which has come about in this respect. To one woman wearing the identifying "cap" one sees with cheap imitation of Rue de la Paix millinery models. Here in London yesterday evening, has aroused the sympathies of all. Although the event was expected for some time past, still there was always a faint glimmer of hope, and the slight rally which she had on reaching Mariebad made the change for the worse all the more sudden. The King, with his customary graciousness, immediately on hearing the news, sent an autograph letter of sympathy, which will be of much solace to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in his overwhelming sorrow. He is the third prominent politician whose wife has died within the last few months. Sir Edward Grey first lost his wife, then came the sudden death of Lady Curzon, and finally the passing

away of the gentle helpmeet of the Premier of the House of Commons. It is a strange coincidence, though a happy one, that most of the Prime Ministers of the last three-quarters of a century have owed much to the decided and far-reaching sympathy of their wives and in each case the element of wifely duty, shrewd, frank, public-spirited, and the aroma of politics. They were wise and all content to minister in private to their husbands, and that is "sovereign" behind the throne, which is of more importance than if they joined the fighting ranks. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was never seen on the hustings. Her delicate health precluded her from entertaining even largely as she did in earlier years, but in her Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman always had the same loving sympathy during his political career, which went far towards bringing him to the highest honor an Englishman can obtain—Prime Minister of England.

THE DECADENCE OF THE THAMES

The old river-hand returning to London after an absence of half a generation or less, must be struck by the diminution in the traffic on the Thames. Each tide ten years ago saw processions of large craft and small bound inwards or down river—home boats with hatches of merchandise and bulwarks and liners, floating warehouses, their sides bulging with stuff from the uttermost seas of the earth. The anchorage off Gravesend in those days was a sight to see towards the end of the ebb, when the huge fleets of merchant shipping awaited the turn of the tide before continuing their voyage up the tortuous river, and the docks were always full—in fact their inadequacy to accommodate the trade of the river was often discussed. But now all that is changed.

It is a small collection of craft, mostly home traders, that waits for the tide at Gravesend, and but a thin black line of boats takes part in the procession up the stream. The falling off has been so gradual that possibly it has not been markedly noticeable, but anybody who knew the Thames in 1895 and who now spends a day down the river must be struck by the change. Ask the skipper or the pilot why this is so, and he will tell you that Rotterdam and Antwerp are mainly responsible for London's loss in shipping tonnage. At these ports the authorities bestirred themselves and spent money to such effect that they have attracted a vast proportion of British shipping coming from abroad with cargoes to discharge and destined for

our sailing ships to discharge at Antwerp or Rotterdam and pay the heavy cost of carriage from there to Britain.

This alteration in our shipping traffic is beyond doubt largely responsible for the number of unemployed British dock laborers, but its results reach farther,

for it hits our warehousemen and their staffs; our Channel shipping, that formerly distributed the cargoes, and our dock companies. Those capable of

Judging, and who give the matter consideration, believe that we shall win the trade back if we make up our minds to become up-to-date, and provide docks equipped with the best appliances for the rapid handling of cargo, and if we reduce our dock dues which are at present so burdensome.

The Tunnel will always be a bar to the heaviest carriers coming west of Blackwall, since the river cannot be deepened without the destruction of the subways under its bed; but if new docks are required towards the east there are miles of spare land along the banks, where the finest docks in the world might be formed. We are jealous of the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. It would be well if we were equally jealous of the trade of our port. A readjustment of the existing scale of dock charges would probably result in an immediate betterment; and there can be little doubt but that action on the lines adopted by our oversea neighbors would not alone bring back the former flow of traffic, but would attract a greater trade than Father Thames has as yet seen.

During the Middle Ages red, not black, was the color of mourning.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, will be received until Monday, the 22nd day of October, 1906, at 9 a.m., for the purchase in whole, or in part, of Local Improvement Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, amounting in all to the sum of \$10,738.32, and guaranteed by the municipality as a whole. The debentures are dated the 5th day of May, 1906, will be due on the 5th day of May, 1911, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, the principal and interest being payable at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in Victoria, B. C., or in London, England, England, or New York, U. S. A.

The tender must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay to the Corporation the interest on the said debentures for the period between the date of the debentures and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

A further offering of the same class of debentures, amounting to \$45,000, will be made before the end of the present year, and it is to be understood that the successful bidder will purchase the new offering at the price accepted in the case of the present issue.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER.
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office.
Victoria, B. C., September 22nd, 1906.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

By-Election of School Trustee.

Public notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at Room 8, of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, in the aforesaid City on Monday, the 2nd day of October, 1906, from 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing a person as member of the Board of Trustees for Victoria City School District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss A. D. Cameron.

Any person being a voter in the said Municipality, and otherwise qualified by the "Public School Act" to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said School District, is eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee.

The mode of nomination of Candidates

The Candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the day of the election and the day of the date of the Nomination, and in event of a poll being necessary, such poll will be open on THURSDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER, 1906, in Room 8, of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street aforesaid, from 9 a.m. to 4 p. m., at which time the place of election will be duly qualified to vote for Mayor will be entitled to cast his vote for One (1) candidate for member of the Board of School Trustees, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 22nd day of September, 1906.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT.
Returning Officer.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

THE WATERWORKS LOAN BY-LAW.

I hereby give notice that such of the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria as are entitled to vote on a By-Law for raising money upon the credit of the Municipality, for the purpose of erecting a waterworks, in the said Municipality, at the polling place, Room 8, of the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, in the said Municipality, on Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1906, from 9 a.m. to 7 p. m., and to record their votes for or against the passage of the Waterworks Loan By-Law, a copy of which By-Law is published in the Victoria Daily Times, and copies whereof are posted up at the polling place and in each Ward; and to take notice that the said By-Law will not be valid, or of any effect, unless the vote polled in favor thereof is at least three-fifths of the votes polled.

Given under my hand at Victoria, British Columbia, this 22nd day of September, 1906.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT.
Returning Officer.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION given publicly in Times want ads is sure of consideration. They go into the paper privately, and the owner goes into his car and the street cars with him, and compel his attention.

COOKING SERVICE

The top of the "Kootenay" is constructed to stand hot fires and do a lot of work. It is made in four pieces, to permit of expansion from the heat and contraction without cracking or warping. The lids and covers are extra heavy and will stand more burning and banging without breaking than a dozen ranges will ever get. The range is made in two sizes with four holes and three sizes with six holes. The center pieces are held in place by cast supports screwed firmly to an iron strip on the top of the oven extending from the fire-pot to the opposite side of the oven.

WOOD GRATES

The wood grate is our popular revolving grate, which is a perfect worker. When the coal linings are taken out to burn wood, the "Kootenay" will take a 24 and 25 1/2 inch stick. The "Kootenay" is always shipped for coal only, unless otherwise ordered. Wood linings are extra. Do not overlook this when ordering.

RESERVOIR

The reservoir supplied with the "Kootenay" is made of heavy copper and is well put together, with no rough edges or corners to collect dirt. It is rigidly supported on a cast frame and fits flush with the top of the range, so that it does not interfere with the cooking surface. The water is heated by the heat being forced under the reservoir by a damper, although it will heat rapidly by radiation without the use of this damper.

The large, roomy feed pouch makes it easy to feed the "Kootenay" without taking off the lids.

FINISH

In appearance the "Kootenay" has no superior. The rich nickel dress combined with the highly-polished steel, makes it handsome enough for any kitchen.

The surface parts are finished with a smooth, rich, black iron, which requires very little polishing and always looks nice.

"KOOTENAY" STEEL RANGE

FIRE-BOX.

The fire-box is deep and broad. For burning coal it is fitted with heavy cast-iron linings, composed of five pieces—two at the back, one at the front, and one at each end. When any part burns out it can be replaced with one piece, which can be put in without any trouble. We use our successful duplex grates, which are heavily built, with long strong teeth.

OVEN

Like the cooking surface, the oven is intended to do a lot of work, and to this end is made very large. It is also intended to do good work with as little fuel as possible. The side next to the fire-box has a double layer of steel, lined with asbestos, which, with the heavy cast back linings in the fire-box, prevents any possibility of it burning through. The top is covered with a heavy coat of asbestos, which makes the heat of the oven uniform, top and bottom. Ventilation draws in fresh air and discharges the baking and roasting fumes into the smoke flue. The bottom is extra heavy and so braced that it cannot warp. The drop oven door when down forms a convenient shelf on which to draw out heavy pans.

BODY CONSTRUCTION.

The outer body is made of heavy sheet steel, mounted and strengthened by cast parts. All joints are air-tight, stove cement and asbestos being used generously and with great care to produce this result. The inner body is also constructed with heavy sheet steel and is lined with asbestos and stove cement.

FLUES

The flues are broad and deep and encircle the entire oven, so that all the heat from the fire-box is forced around the whole oven before escaping into the smoke pipe. The flues are too deep to be clogged by the soot from soft coal, which can be used with perfect satisfaction. A clean-out is placed just below the oven door, so that the flues can always be kept clean and open.

Canada's Best Steel Range Value.



Cut shows range Square with High Closet, made with or without reservoir, high shelf, high closet, or with any combination of these parts.

IF YOU NEED A RANGE, BE SURE TO SEE THE "KOOTENAY" AT YOUR DEALER'S OR WRITE DIRECT TO OUR NEAREST OFFICE.

FOR SALE
BY

THE McCCLARY MANFG. Co.,

And Enterprising Dealers
in Every Town.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, ETC., UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

CLARKE & PEARSON, SOLE AGENTS.



up until the early hours of the morning, and each went home thoroughly delighted with the pleasant evening and kind hospitality provided for them by Mr. and Mrs. Staeland. There were upwards of twenty present.

Miss Helen Peters was hostess at a most enjoyable tea on Thursday afternoon at her home, Oak Bay avenue. The amusement took the form of a guessing contest: Pretty floral decorations were noticed throughout, especially on the tea tables.

Miss Dunsmuir expects to leave early next week for an extended visit to Mrs. Prentie at their ranch near Ashcroft. She will accompany the Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir when they go to Vancouver, where His Honor will open the new Forester building there on the 25th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mowat, the former is a son of Sir Oliver Mowat, who has been here at the Oak Bay hotel for several weeks, left this morning for their home in Edmonton.

Mrs. Elliot S. Rowe and family returned this week from a three months' visit to Eastern Canada. Her many friends here will be pleased to welcome her back.

The inmates of the Protestant Orphanage were a band of very happy little people on Friday afternoon, when the Hutchinson Bros. took them to some of their fine Oldsmobile autos for a delightful motor ride to Goldstream.

Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt has purchased what is known as the Breeds farm in North Saanich. This is naturally a beautiful place, and those who know him need no assurance that under the management of its new owner its attractions will increase.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Ambery, of Walkerville, Ont., are staying with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ambery, Rockland avenue.

Mr. Stephen Phipps, the announcement of whose engagement to Miss Edith Maitland-Dougal was made recently, left during the week for his home in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Norton, who until recently has been staying with her mother, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, has moved into apartments on Rae street. She is now associated with Mrs. Lester in her dancing classes. Her little daughter, Ena, is attending school at Yale.

Miss Violet Powell in company with her sister, Mrs. Fordham of Vancouver, has recently been staying at Banff, Loggan, and other mountain resorts.

Miss Pooley and Miss Violet Pooley expect to leave early next month for an extended trip. Miss Pooley goes to England and Miss Violet will go to Egypt to see her brother, Mr. T. E. Powley. She will be missed at golf this year, and in her absence Mrs. Langley will be without her strongest opponent in the race for the championship.

Mrs. Helen Peters was the hostess at a delightful tea yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay. The house was tastefully arranged with a profusion of yellow flowers. A guessing contest was the feature of the afternoon, in it the object was to guess from different words printed on a card what article in a woman's work basket each word represented. At this Miss Gallette proved most proficient, and Miss Marian Pitts the second prize. Amongst the guests were Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Lampman, Miss Susie Pemberton, Miss Pooley, Miss Tilton, Miss Crofton, Miss Pitts, Miss Ethel Tilton, Miss Gallette, Miss F. Eberts, Miss Eva Loewen, Miss Bell, Miss M. Pitts, Miss Arbuckle, Miss Lorna Eberts, and Miss Alice Bell.

Judge and Mrs. Carlisle, of Seattle, have been here for a week or two, the wife of Mrs. Robert Croft at her residence corner of Cook and Yates streets. They returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. Joseph Martin, of Vancouver, has been spending several weeks here amongst her friends. Some of the time she has been the guest of Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. T. Roberts, of the customs department, this city.

Mrs. Clive Phillips-Wolley spent several days of this week in town, a guest at the Balmoral hotel.

Mrs. Galt, with her daughter and son, Miss Cecily and Master Galt, left last week to meet Mr. Galt in Winnipeg, where he is the head of the firm of Galt & Tupper, barristers, that city. While Mrs. Galt made her home at the Burdette House, where she has resided for several months.

Mr. Frank Kermode, of the provincial museum, this city, and Mr. H. Anderson, of the Balmoral hotel staff, left for the North recently on a hunting expedition in the interests of the museum.

Mr. Doyle Robertson was hostess at a most enjoyable small tea on Tuesday, when she entertained a few of Mrs. Ross' friends. The function was given in her honor. Mrs. Ross returned to her home in Fennie this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hastings O'Dell, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clive Phillips-Wolley at their home, Pier 18, returned to Victoria one day last week, and have been guests at the Balmoral since then.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brickell, of Sidney, enjoyed a very pleasant evening on Tuesday of this week, when they entertained at the pavilion at Sidney in honor of the twentieth anniversary of their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brickell, who accompanied him, was also greatly charmed with this fair city, and as he is a golf enthusiast lost no time in testing the Oak Bay links, which he pronounced very fine. Both gentlemen left on Saturday morning's boat fully resolved to return in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Macnaughton down from Vancouver during the week renewing acquaintances in town. While here they were staying at the King Edward.

Mr. J. J. Shallowe has purchased the house and grounds at the corner of Cook and Franklin streets, from the Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie estate. This is one of the finest old places in Victoria, and in Sir Matthew's time used to be visited by its tenants, parlor and velvet-like lawns. Of late years it has been kept up to the standard of its former excellence, and Mr. and Mrs. Macnaughton, who are now staying at their home, will make some alterations and repairs before moving in.

Mrs. A. T. Goward and her mother, Mrs. Clarkson, are back from a week's stay at the North Saanich hotel.

Mr. John Bryden and his daughter, Miss Oliva Bryden, are staying at the Lakeside hotel, Cowichan lake. I hear that the vice-regal party have taken the entire hotel for one day next week, and for that day all the other guests will have to vacate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Staeland most kindly entertained the members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church choir at their pretty and cosy residence on Richmond avenue last Monday evening. Games and music were freely indulged in, and a very dainty supper was served to, to which the company did ample justice. The party did not break up until the early hours of the morning, and each went home thoroughly delighted with the pleasant evening and kind hospitality provided for them by Mr. and Mrs. Staeland. There were upwards of twenty present.

Miss Helen Peters was hostess at a most enjoyable tea on Thursday afternoon at her home, Oak Bay avenue. The amusement took the form of a guessing contest: Pretty floral decorations were noticed throughout, especially on the tea tables.

Miss G. S. Holt and her children and her sister, Miss Violet Hickey, left on Monday for Fennie, where Mr. Holt has

been for some time as manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. They went by way of Seattle, where they expected to spend a couple of days.

Mrs. Blackwood returned on Sunday from a ten days' stay in Spokane.

Mr. Douglas Hunter, who has been spending his vacation here, left on Monday for Montreal to pursue his medical studies at McGill University.

Mrs. Tailor returned on Sunday from a visit in Ashcroft and Vancouver.

Mr. T. W. Sterling, who brought his two boys down for the term at the Collegiate school, returned on Monday to Kelowna.

One of the signs of Victoria's growth and prosperity is the increasing desire amongst its citizens to possess country places. A pioneer in this respect is Chief Justice Hunter, who for some years has been improving some land on Shawnigan lake, and just recently Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt has purchased what is known as the Breeds farm in North Saanich. This is naturally a beautiful place, and those who know him need no assurance that under the management of its new owner its attractions will increase.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Ambery, of Walkerville, Ont., are staying with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ambery, Rockland avenue.

Mr. Stephen Phipps, the announcement of whose engagement to Miss Edith Maitland-Dougal was made recently, left during the week for his home in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Norton, who until recently has been staying with her mother, Mrs. E. M. Johnson, has moved into apartments on Rae street. She is now associated with Mrs. Lester in her dancing classes. Her little daughter, Ena, is attending school at Yale.

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While here Her Excellency the Countess of Granville paid a visit to Mrs. Pitts, Mrs. Pitts' son, and her grandchild. She was accompanied by Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Audain. All greatly admired Mrs. Beale's meritorious work.

The work of the Victoria Musical Society has received the signal honor of recognition by His Excellency the Governor-General, who, in a card, has given his address in order to inspire her youthful efforts and scope of the society being represented to him, expressed his admiration for the work of the society as honorary patron. The prospects of the society is now before the public and copies can be obtained at the office and the post offices in the city. It offers a programme of amateur and professional, assuring to Victorians a possibility of hearing these distinguished artists. In arranging this programme the committee have assumed heavy financial obligations and they rely upon the sympathy and support of all those interested in music to guard them against financial difficulties. The money raised will be used for the coming winter, never before attempted in Victoria. The names of Yamagata and Hartmann are sufficient to draw tremendous audiences in more populous centres, and the society is to be congratulated on its success.

If Victorians or the many visitors expect to have a wish to take in all the attractions offered by the society, it will be a busy week. Never before have so many different forms of entertainment been arranged by the Agricultural Association. Every day there will be something well worth witnessing. In the evenings musical features, to which some of the amateur talent available in the city, will be given. The musicals will be given at the Balmoral hotel.

Victoria's exhibition opens next Tuesday and continues until Saturday night. The outlook is exceedingly bright and members of the executive of the British Columbia Agricultural Association expect themselves as perfectly confident of its success. The wheels will be formally set in motion at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, but two events are scheduled to take place before that hour, as the judges will start work at 9 a. m. and at the same time the trap shooting for the Four Crown-challenge cup will commence.

Resolved, that we, the pastor-officers and members of Calvary Baptist church, express our hearty appreciation of our sincere services in our midst.

During his long association with us we have recognized his strong Christian character and have been gratified to note his faithful service as a member of the executive board and his participation in the work of the church. Further, we cannot forget his love and fervent zeal in the work of the Sunday school, of which he was for a considerable time the efficient superintendent, believing that much of permanent good has resulted from his association among the boys and girls of that department.

While we regret to learn that our brother is leaving us, yet we rejoice in the knowledge that he goes to prepare himself for a greater field of usefulness elsewhere. We heartily thank him for the services he has rendered us, and pray that heaven's highest blessings may attend him in all his undertakings.

In conclusion, we venture to express the hope that the sweet Spirit of the Divine One may be with our brother in all his hours of study, ever praying that a well ordered life and a Christian consecration may at last bring with all the truly faithful in the bright hereafter.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Crease have been staying for the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Nixon at Thetis Island.

Mrs. Fred Pemberton with her children have been in Vancouver for the last week.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter are at present staying in their town house on Belleville street. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, who were staying with them, returned home after attending the state dinner and reception Monday night.

The engagement has been announced of Mr. Dean to Miss Madge Walker, eldest daughter of Mrs. F. G. Walker, and granddaughter of Lady Crease. Mr. Dean is a rancher of Trout Creek in the Okanagan country.

Mr. Jack Cambie, of the Bank of Montreal staff, is soon to be moved to the Rossland branch. Mr. Cambie, who has been treasurer of the Belcher street tennis club, will be greatly missed in tennis, skating and dancing circles.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, of Nanaimo, were in town on Monday for the state dinner and reception. They were staying at the Driard.

Mr. T. M. Foote, who is at present in Vancouver, expects to go to Princeton very shortly to relieve the manager there for a few weeks.

Mrs. Magill, of Shawnigan, is staying with the Misses Lovell.

Miss Charles Smith, of Ottawa, and Miss Charles Smith, of Ottawa, after staying here a couple of weeks, have gone to Vancouver.

Mr. Arnold Raynor, son of Water Commissioner Raynor, of this city, is here now visiting his parents at Stanley avenue. Mr. Raynor is an engineer in the Minto's hotel, Victoria, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Staeland most kindly entertained the members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church choir at their pretty and cosy residence on Richmond avenue last Monday evening. Games and music were freely indulged in, and a very dainty supper was served to, to which the company did ample justice. The party did not break up until the early hours of the morning, and each went home thoroughly delighted with the pleasant evening and kind hospitality provided for them by Mr. and Mrs. Staeland. There were upwards of twenty present.

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The following address, which speaks for itself, was presented to Miss Fernie Wilson, who for many years has been in the employ of David Spencer & Co. Limited, of this city, by her fellow workers there before her departure for Seattle recently, where she has accepted the

position of stenographer at the firm of Spears & Co., New York block. Accompanying the address was a valuable case of sterling silver manicure and toilet articles.

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SOME FACTS ABOUT THE SUNSET PROVINCE

There are 200,000 acres of land in British Columbia, more than 1,000 for every man, woman and child in the province at present.

British Columbia is ten times as large as England, with one-twentieth of the population.

British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast line teeming with fish.

British Columbia has 1,500,000 acres of lakes. There are fish in all of them.

The whole of British Columbia, south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet and a farming country up to 2,500 feet.—Prof. Macoun.

In New British Columbia there are 6,000 acres of first-class land open for settlement.

Coal mining has been carried on in British Columbia since 1886. It is going on yet, the production every year growing larger than ever.

British Columbia has produced placer gold to the value of \$70,000,000.

VANCOUVER ISLAND—A FEW POINTERS.

Iron has been found in many places on Vancouver Island, including Nootka Sound, Hesquia Harbor, Barkley Sound, Sechelt Channel, Anan Lake, Alberni Canal, Santa River, Port Renfrew, Sooke, Malahat, Mountain and Quatsino Sound.

There is at least 5,000,000 acres of timber land on Vancouver Island. Its value on the ground is \$400,000,000.

Vancouver Island will shortly dominate the trade of the Pacific. Its strategic position is evident to everyone who studies this map.

The mineral wealth of Vancouver Island has only been scratched on the surface yet it has two smelters. Another will shortly be erected near Greater Central lake.

The largest shingle mill in the world is on Vancouver Island. It is situated at Mosquito Harbor.

The marble quarries on Nootka Sound, one of Vancouver Island's splendid harbors, contain solid masses as big as the parliament buildings.

Vancouver Island abounds with game. Fishing and shooting are found worthy of the most ambitious sportsman.

There is a straight auto run of 200 miles on Vancouver Island from Victoria to Alberni.

VICTORIA CITY IN TABLOID.

In the first seven and a half months of the industry ending July 20th, 1905, one Victoria steam whaler caught 175 whales off the coast of Vancouver Island. Their value was \$257,110.

Victoria's gardens under glass are supplying hot house vegetables from Seattle to Cape Nome, and as far East as Winnipeg.

Victoria is the Oriental depot of the Dominion. It imported \$2,000,000 worth of curios during the past year.

The registrar-general in Victoria took in \$2,894,40 during the first half of 1905. For the first half of 1906 he took in \$2,314,35. This is an increase of fifty per cent.

The sawmills in Victoria and vicinity are capable of cutting 400,000 feet of lumber per day. All are working full capacity.

Victoria is the coming tourist resort of the Pacific Coast. Its climate is unsurpassed.

Mr. McNiven is a native of the province of Ontario, having been born in Bradford in 1858. He served an apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Hartlepool Tribune, and in 1882 came west. He landed in Winnipeg during the boom and began work there, joining the Winnipeg Typographical Union. After ten years in Winnipeg and Regina he came to the Pacific coast, first to Vancouver, which he reached in 1892. In the following year he came to Victoria, where he has ever since resided.

Mr. McNiven has always taken a deep interest in trades unionism, and has been very prominently identified with the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria. For many years he was secretary of that body. He is the correspondent in this city for the Labor Gazette. He was elected as a representative of the city of Victoria to the local legislature in 1903, contesting the seat as a Liberal candidate.

The lead mines of British Columbia have produced gold to the value of \$90,000,000 since 1893, the fifth year of production.

Silver was first mined in British Columbia in 1881. Since that time the product has been 41,283,305 ounces, valued at \$23,888,985.

Since 1888 British Columbia has produced over 300,000,000 pounds of lead, valued at over \$14,500,000.

Copper mining started in British Columbia in 1884. Since then over 200,000,000 pounds have been produced. Its value is \$27,258,613.

Up to date \$250,000,000 would not purchase the minerals produced by British Columbia.

Besides supplying the home market, British Columbia sent \$2,000,000 worth of butter and eggs last year.

Fifty million dollars is the value of the wealth produced by British Columbia last year.

In 1905 the canneries of British Columbia packed 1,167,492 cases of salmon, valued at \$5,750,000. Over 11,000,000 salmon were caught to fill the 1,167,492 cases put up.

The total harvest of British Columbia gathered from the sea last year was valued at \$6,300,000. It consisted of salmon, halibut, cod, smelts, oolachans, oysters, crabs, lobsters, prawns, shrimps, mussels, clams and many other varieties of edible fish.

British Columbia mills cut 67,715,866 feet of lumber during 1905. This would build a three-foot sidewalk round the

city annually.

The shipyards of Victoria pay out \$750,000 in wages every year. By this industry there is \$2,000,000 added to the wealth of the city annually.

During the first six months of 1906

1,65,000 people rode on street cars in Victoria. In August, 1905, 75,000 more people rode than during the same month last year.

The free imports of Victoria doubled during the first six months of the present year.

Exports of domestic goods from Victoria for the first half of 1905 were \$22,514. For the first half of 1906 they were valued at \$30,396.

The death rate of Victoria last year was 30.9 per thousand. In London it was 18.5; in Edinburgh, 19.4; in New York, 20.

The average snow and rainfall for the year at Victoria is 36.27 inches, about one-third of that of any other point on the Northwest Coast, which is about 59.6.

The mean annual temperature of Victoria is 48.6 degrees.

There is no winter in Victoria. The average temperature from November to February is 48.6 degrees. This is above zero, below zero.

Summer in Victoria is not too hot. From June to August the average temperature is 58.12 degrees.

The average percentage of bright sun-shine in Victoria is 60. This is equalled by very few cities in the world.

Victoria has the best roads in the province. Its ocean drive is perfect for riding or driving.

Visitors from everywhere envy Victoria the Gorge. Nature and art vie to make it the ideal beauty spot of the West.

Wages are—and always were—good in Victoria.

The C. P. R. is constructing a million-dollar hotel at Victoria. It will be finished in time for next year's tourist trade.

Victoria is the capital city of British Columbia. It is headquarters for all government business.

Victoria has 30,000 inhabitants; all happy and contented.

During 1905 over eight miles of permanent concrete sidewalks were laid in Victoria.

Last year 37,000 yards of roadway in Victoria were rock surfaced.

Two municipal septic tanks were constructed in Victoria last year.

Four thousand dollars was spent for maintaining the Royal Jubilee hospital in Victoria last year. Free treatment was given to 300 patients during the same period. Patients attend it from all parts of Western Canada and Pacific states.

Twenty-eight countries, one hundred trades and professions and nineteen religions were represented in the patients treated at the Royal Jubilee hospital last year.

Though the population of Victoria greatly increased last year, there were 11 less deaths than the year previous.

Seventy-five milk vendors supply Victoria. Last year the average percentage of butterfat was 3.79, as reported by the milk inspector.

There are nine public schools in Victoria with an average daily attendance of 2,000. The High school, in addition, has an average daily attendance of over 200.

The public schools of Victoria have an aggregate value of \$30,000.

Sixty thousand dollars was spent by Victoria for educational purposes last year. The amount spent on the public schools was \$30,274.

Four miles of sewers and four and a half miles of permanent sidewalks have been constructed in Victoria in 1905.

PRESIDENT GRAY.

Victoria Trades and Labor Council.

President G. F. Gray of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council is Australian born, of Scotch parentage. Early in his life he became a victim to the malady for which his southern countrymen are particularly noted—the "wanderlust"—and this weakness has led him from place to place through an adventurous career until May of this year, when he came to Victoria, B. C., from New Zealand. As is always necessary in the case of a man who desires to get about and who is not blessed by riches, he has had to work at many occupations under widely different surroundings and conditions. He started life as a farm laborer, and has had many times since during his life to return to his old friends the axe and the pitchfork, and has no objections to repeating the experiences, if necessary, in the future. Attracted some years ago to that mecca of all southern toilers—New Zealand—he commenced life there as a farm and sheep station hand and from that went into employment in the meat freezing industry, for which New Zealand is justly famous. He gradually worked up from "lumping" frozen mutton in the freezing chambers to the work of weighing and grading, then took a sudden turn to

the trades and labor council.

Robert Holloway, first president of the first trades union formed in Victoria, was born in Norwich, England, on Christmas Day, 1831. With his parents he came to Canada when about six years of age. The family located at Montreal, where Robert stayed until he was thirty years of age, learning the trade of a compositor in the interim. Early in 1862 he was attacked by the gold fever and came overland to Victoria, walking across the plains from Fort Garry, over the Yellowhead Pass to the Fraser River, blacksmiths.

C. R. Carter, plumbers.

A. Johnson and J. Goldstraw, laborers.

J. E. B. Tyson and A. Herburger, machinists.

newspaper work as a canvasser and travelling reporter, and then in his spare time commenced organizing unions amongst the meatworkers. Having organized several unions he carried their cases into the arbitration court, where their wages, hours and conditions of labor were considerably improved and clearly defined as a labor advocate in that court, he was successful in several cases against the employers. He was after this appointed organizer for the Canterbury Sheep Shearers' Union and had some very rough experiences in wild parts of the country locating sheep stations and shearers' camps. While doing this he accidentally met the late premier of New Zealand, the Hon. R. J. Seddon.

Following the meeting Mr. Seddon offered him an appointment as organizer for the Liberal and Labor Federation of New Zealand. He accepted that appointment in February, 1905, feeling that he was serving the interests of labor in so doing. From that date until December, 1905, his life as a political organizer was remarkably strenuous and interesting. Travelling rapidly from day to day and holding meetings everywhere, and most particularly where the opposition was strongest, he had few spare moments, and in the hour of victory for his party—the Liberal and Labor Federation—when the results of the election showed that he had swept their enemies almost out of existence, Mr. Gray's health completely broke down, and he

From there he travelled by water to Quebec, and again taking the trail arrived in Victoria late in the year mentioned.

He was not here very long before he agitated for an union in his trade and his efforts were immediately successful. Very early in 1863 he succeeded in organizing a branch of the Printers' Union of California, which, however, did not remain long in existence. As the good times created by the gold excitement passed there came a period of depression. The printers' union was compelled by its rules to insist on the high wages previously paid and a strike ensued that resulted in the disruption of that organization. In 1884 the Victoria Typographical Union was formed. Mr. Holloway joined immediately and has since remained an active member. To-day, at 75 years of age, he is still following his trade as an employee of the government printing office. That he is patriarch of the unions of Canada is more than possible and many of the visiting delegates will be more than surprised to meet the man who was the father of the trades union movement in this province away back in '62.

THIS YEAR'S COUNCIL.

Personnel of the Local Body for the City of Victoria.

For the present term the following compose the officers and committees:

Officers—President, G. F. Gray; vice-president, C. R. Carter; secretary, C. Siverz; treasurer, A. Johnson.

Executive—G. F. Gray, president, 29 Princess avenue; C. Siverz, secretary, 29 Princess avenue; C. R. Carter, P. O. Box 46; J. C. Watters, Rock Bay hotel.

Legislative and civic—A. W. Clayton, Second street; J. D. McNiven, M.

P. T. Pandora avenue; J. C. Watters, Rock Bay hotel; C. Siverz, 20 North Todd road; R. T. Williams, P. O. drawer 687; Wm. Noury, 10 Andrew street; R. Ryan, 22 Michigan street; F. Shopland, 49 Broad street; J. Wilby, 121 Montreal street.

Organizing—A. Johnson, 23 Pandora avenue; C. R. Carter, P. O. Box 46; J. Elliott, 23 Pioneer street.

Label—Jas. Goldstraw, 144 Fernwood road; J. Fraser, 118 Flugard street; J. Levy, 58 Frederick street.

Press—R. Ryan, 22 Michigan street; J. D. McNiven, 20 Pandora avenue; E. Gilligan, 10 Farquhar street.

Finance—R. Ryan, 22 Michigan street; J. Elliott, 23 Pioneer street; Geo. Penketh, 13 Second street.

The unions at present represented, with their delegates, make up the Trades and Labor Council. It is composed of:

J. D. McNiven and Leigh Netherby, typographical.

Victor Sleuter and J. Levy, cigar-makers.

A. W. Clayton and Tom Davidson, G. F. Gray, street railway employees.

D. B. Rintoul, iron founders.

G. Penketh and Wm. McMillan, boilermakers.

J. Wilby and O. Margison, printing pressmen.

J. Fraser and H. Ried, tailors.

L. C. Knauss and G. T. Grysb, barbers.

CHRISTIAN SIVERZ.

Secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council.

Christian Siverz belongs to Victoria. It is twenty-three years since he came to Canada, at the age of 18, from the land of his birth, Ireland. He settled in the province of Manitoba. After six years in that province, in which time he followed agriculture on the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, he came to the Pacific Coast in 1881 and took up his residence in Victoria. This city has been his residence every since, with the exception of a short sojourn in the state of Washington. Mr. Siverz has resided in Victoria as a place of residence. He has represented the local branch of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers in the Trades and Labor Council for the last five years, and has been the secretary of that body for five years.

He was ordered complete rest. At the end of January of this year he was again appointed Liberal and Labor organizer for New Zealand, and commenced the work of consolidating the federation from end to end of the colony, but in April, finding his health was still impaired, he decided to carry out an old intention of coming over to this side of the Pacific. His journey here was broken in Honolulu, where two weeks were spent closely studying the Asiatic problem, which is very much in evidence there. Arriving in Victoria early in May he subsequently sampled Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver, but returned to his first fancy, and secured employment from the B. C. Electric Railway Co. Joining the local street railway union he was appointed delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, and at the first meeting attended in July was elected president of the council, and still holds that position. He is also the delegate of his council to the Trades and Labor Congress now sitting.

ROBERT HOLLOWAY.

President of the First Trades Union Formed in Victoria.

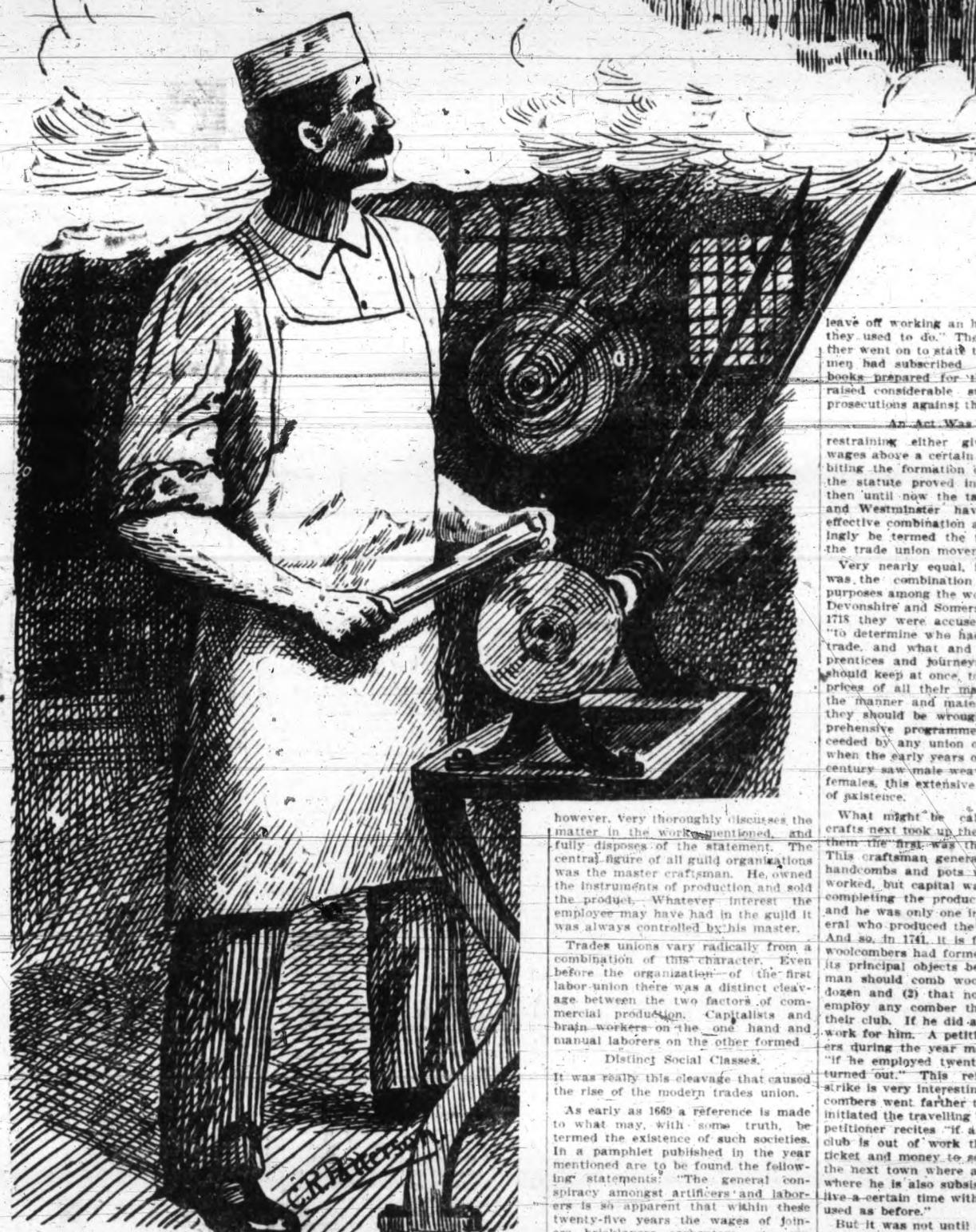
Robert Holloway, first president of the first trades union formed in Victoria, was born in Norwich, England, on Christmas Day, 1831. With his parents he came to Canada when about six years of age. The family located at Montreal, where Robert stayed until he was thirty years of age, learning the trade of a compositor in the interim.

In the interim, early in 1862 he was attacked by the gold fever and came overland to Victoria, walking across the plains from Fort Garry, over the Yellowhead Pass to the Fraser River, blacksmiths.

C. R. Carter, plumbers.

N. C. Brown and J. Elliott, leather-workers.

THE EVOLUTION OF TRADES UNIONISM



HERE shall none come into the town to serve for that chance of an employee becoming a master to an almost infinitesimal degree.

Ephemeral Combinations

Another thing that mitigated against industrial unions was what may be termed contract labor. This was found in many branches of business, possibly one of the most striking being existent in Lancashire to-day. It is thus described in Webb's History of Trade's Unions:

"The 'piceers,' who assisted the 'mules' and employed and paid by the respective cotton-spinners under whom they work. The 'big piceers' or adult men, quite as skilled as the spinner himself, from whom, however, he receives very inferior wages. But although the cotton operatives display a remarkable aptitude for trade unionism, attempts to form an independent organization among the piceers have invariably failed. The energetic and enterprising piceers are always ready to stand by the master, and are often successful in reducing, than in raising the master's wages. The leaders of any incipient movement among the piceers are necessarily driven away, and compelled to become themselves employers of the class from which they have been separated."

Many attempts have been made to trace a descent of trade unions from the old craft guilds of employers, the former being the more probable. The contention, though in London the journeymen guilds still exist, as early as the eighteenth century the journeymen had lost whatever participation they may once have possessed in the companies. The authority above quoted,

however, very thoroughly discusses the matter in the works mentioned, and fully disposes of the statement. The central figure of all guild organizations was the master craftsman. He owned the instruments of production and sold the product. Whatever interest the employee may have had in the guild it was always controlled by this master.

Trade unions vary radically from a combination of this character. Even before the organization of the first labor union there was a distinct cleavage between the two factors of commercial production. Capitalists and brain-workers on the one hand and manual laborers on the other formed

Disting. Social Classes.

It was really this cleavage that caused the rise of the modern trade union.

As early as 1669 a reference is made to what may, with some truth, be termed the existence of such societies. In a pamphlet published in the year mentioned are to be found the following statement: "The general conspiracy amongst artificers and laborers is so apparent that within these twenty-five years the wages of joiners, bricklayers, carpenters, etc., are increased. I mean within 40 miles of London, (against all reason and good government), from eighteen and twenty pence per day, to 28, 3d, and 3d, and many laborers from 10 and 12 pence to 18 and 10 pence, and this not since the dreadful fire of London alone, but some time before." But still even this strong evidence is not conclusive. It is an astonishing fact that although, during the closing years of the seventeenth century, industrial companies petitioned the House of Commons on almost everything affecting their particular trade, no mention was made of the existence of combinations among the workmen.

But a few years after such unions were mentioned in these documents, they were referred to as "lately entered into" by the skilled mechanics in certain trades. Such complaints gradually multiplied as the century progressed. They were met with counter-petitions made by organized trade unions until, from about the middle of the eighteenth century till its close, the journals of the house were filled with

articles and cross-charges affecting every branch of industry. The effect of this agitation was decidedly against the unions. Statute after statute was passed preventing combinations in different trades until in the closing year of the century, 1799, a comprehensive statute was passed prohibiting all trades unions whatever.

Probably the earliest actual union was formed among the journeymen tailors of London a few years prior to 1799. It is not known exactly when, but it is known that the journeymen tailors complained to parliament that "the journeymen tailors in and about the cities of London and Westminster, to the number of seven thousand and upwards, have lately entered into a combination to raise their wages and

to reduce the wages of those who paid less than current wages. Believing this hint was given in good faith, forty delegates met and decided to ask for the advance agreed upon by their supposedly friendly employers. Two weeks afterwards the president and two secretaries were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to one and two years' imprisonment respectively. In the following year 15

rapid rise and present day importance must be credited to the system mentioned. It was not the isolated workmen, employed only as to two or three by one master, who were the fathers of the unionism of to-day. It was the craftsmen who flocked to the factories and gathered in hundreds to operate the newfangled machinery after the rioting and prejudice resulting upon its introduction had passed away.

Until the introduction of machinery the efforts of trade unions were largely confined to securing pledges to the sixteenth century laws limiting the number of apprentices. A striking instance of this is found in the history of the Feltmakers Company, composed largely of hatters. By acts passed as early as 1566 and 1663

Act Was Passed

restraining either giving or taking wages above a certain rate, and prohibiting the formation of unions. But the statute proved ineffective. From then until now the tailors of London and Westminster have remained in effective combination and may accordingly be termed the true pioneers of the trade union movement.

Very nearly equal, in point of age, was the combination for protective purposes among the woollen workers of Devonshire and Somerset. As early as 1718 they were accused of pretending to determine who had a right to the trade and what and how many apprentices and journeymen each man should keep at once, together with the prices of all their manufactures, and the manna and materials of which they should be brought. This comprehensive programme is hardly exceeded by any union of to-day. But, when the early years of the nineteenth century saw male weavers replaced by females, this extensive union went out of existence.

What might be called "domestic" crafts next took up the matter. Among them the first was the woollencomber. This craftsman generally owned his handcombs and pots with which he worked, but capital was necessary for completing the product of his labor and he was only one in a class of several who produced the finished article. And so, in 1741, it is found that the woollencombers had formed a corporation its principal objects being (1) that no man should comb wool under 2s. per dozen and (2) that no master should employ any comber that was not of their club. If he did all agreed not to work for him. A petition of the masters during the year mentioned states that if he employed twenty all of them turned out." This reference to the strike is very interesting, but the woollencombers went farther than that. They initiated the travelling card. The same petitioner recites "If any one of their clubs is out of work they give him a ticket and money to seek for work at the next town where a box club is, where he is also subsisted, suffered to have a certain time with them and then used as before."

But it was not until the introduction of the factory system that trade unions began to become a fact.

Feature of Industrial Life.

This system divorced the workmen from the instruments of his craft and made him dependent upon his master not only for the raw material upon which to work, but also the tools wherewith to carry it out. As the trade gathered daily in the factories to pursue their avocations they naturally talked things over. The discontent was always apparent where there is no reasonable scope for the ambition soon became manifest. Combinations were formed rapidly to secure better conditions of labor and, with the introduction of the factory system, trade unions came into being.

But it was not until the introduction of the factory system that trade unions began to become a fact.

that they should leave the employment of those who paid less than current wages. Believing this hint was given in good faith, forty delegates met and decided to ask for the advance agreed upon by their supposedly friendly employers. Two weeks afterwards the president and two secretaries were convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to one and two years' imprisonment respectively. In the following year 15

complete the order. The last resource of the employers was an indictment at the Sessions for combination, but a Liverpool jury, in the teeth of the evidence, and the Judge's summing up, gave a verdict of "not guilty."

But a new era dawned in 1824, and, strange to say, the leader in the movement was an ex-employee. Francis Place was a master tailor who had built up a big business in London. He

had previously been a journeyman breeches-maker, and had organized

combinations in his own and other trades.

After 1818 he left his business

to his son and devoted himself first

to the repeal of the combination laws

and next to the Reform movement.

He was the most remarkable politician of his age, excelling in the art of getting things done.

Of all those artifices by

which a popular movement is first created and then made effective on the parliamentary system—he was an inventor and tactician of the first order.

Above all, he possessed in perfection the quality of permitting other people to carry off the credit of his work. He thus secured for his proposals willing promoters and supporters. Some of the leading parliamentary figures of the time owed all their knowledge on the questions he had made his own to briefs with which he supplied them.

His valuable collection of manuscripts,

now in the British museum, shows that modesty did not prevent his recognizing his influence—he was fully aware of it, but sum his personality in the desire to do effective work. He was thoroughly appreciative of the fact that, in every progressive movement his shop at Charing Cross was the real centre of power when the parliamentary stage of a progressive movement was reached.

Such then was the man who was de-

signed to secure the repeal of the ob-

noxious Combination law. In his ef-

fort he was assisted by J. R. McCul-

loch and Joseph Hume. The former

was editor of the *Scotsman*, the most

important of the provincial newspapers

but it was upon the latter he most

largely relied. His acknowledged position in the House of Commons gained

him steadily growing support for the movement towards repeal. In 1822

the bill was introduced.

An Opposite Time

had arrived; and Hume accordingly

gave notice of his intention to bring in

bill, and all the opposition

combinations.

This bill was never introduced, but

Hume cajoled Huskisson and Peel into

granting him a special committee. The

committee sat in private, but full evi-

dence was taken and Place was each

day furnished with a copy of the pro-



A. Verville, M.P.

President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

cotton spinners of Manchester, who

met for merely the reception of con-

tributions to bury their dead, under

sanc-tion of the Quarter Sessions in

1755, were arrested, ball being refused.

After three months' confinement await-

ing trial they were nearly all convicted

and sentenced to varying terms of im-

prisonment.

During this period of repression the

importance of inter-craft communica-

tion first became recognized. Though

every industrial workers' combination

was without the pale of the law, they

grew and gained many adherents. The

brotherhood of workmen became a

cordial principle of trades' unionism,

and one organization assisted another

in times of trouble. Thus the small

society of London goldbeaters, during

the three years 1818-12 lent or gave to

fourteen other trades no less than

\$1,000 in aid of those engaged in trade

disputes in which they were not per-

sonally interested. Apart from this,

though "corresponding societies," as

they were termed, were forbidden by

a law of 1797 the various national or-

ganizations of curriers, hatters, calico-

printers, woolcombers, woolstaplers and

other handicrafts kept up constant

correspondence on trade matters and

raised money for "common trade pur-

poses."

Some of the national organizations

were very effective. One instance only

need be cited here. It was furnished

by the Liberpol ropemakers in 1823.

As recorded by Webb the occurrence

was as follows: "When a certain firm

of ropemakers in Liverpool, who were

the local society of ropemakers, in-

formed it that it was contrary to the

Regulations of the Trade,

and withdrew all their members. The

employers, failing to get men in Liver-

pool, sent for Huskisson and Peel.

They found that the ropemakers' society

had already applied to the local trades

house at those towns. The firm then

imported "blacklegs" from Glasgow,

and steadily worked support for the

movement towards repeal. In 1822

the bill was introduced.

An Opposite Time

had arrived; and Hume accordingly

gave notice of his intention to bring in

bill, and all the opposition

combinations.

This bill was never introduced, but

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granting him a special committee. The

committee sat in private, but full evi-

dence was taken and Place was each

day furnished with a copy of the pro-

Stevenson, Toronto; Geo. Lambert, Sarnia.
Quebec — Vice-president, Gustave Franco, Montreal; executive committee, Geo. Levesque, Quebec; Frank Payette, Montreal; A. R. Mitchell, Montreal.

Montreal—Vice-President, J. F. Gaskell, Winnipeg; executive committee, E. J. Reynolds, L. J. Walker and A. W. Putte, Winnipeg.

British Columbia—Vice-President, G. A. Goldwell, Victoria, B.C.; executive committee, D. F. Johnston, Vancouver; E. Kelly, Nelson; E. C. Beard, Nelson.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—The vice-presidents and executive committees from these provinces were selected by the Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown Trades and Labor Councils, and approved by the executive officers of the Congress.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor—Wm. V. Todd, Toronto.

UNIONISM IN THE CITY OF VICTORIA

The thirty-eight delegates who compose the Victoria Trades and Labor Council represent nineteen unions, the membership of which aggregate nearly a thousand. It is a far cry from now back to 1862, when the first trades union was organized in this city. Yet, still half and hearty, Robert Holloway, the first president of the branch of the Printers' Union of California, instituted in Victoria forty-four years ago, is still an active member of the Typographical Union.

Five years after the printers the ship carpenters and caulkers organized, but the two oldest bodies had a somewhat chequered career. Since 1884, however, there has been an union with an uninterrupted existence, the typographers.

It was in 1890 that the Victoria Trades Assembly was formed, with five affiliated unions. These were the Typographical, Shipwrights, Bricklayers, Iron Moulders and Carpenters. James Calvin was chosen the first president and Frederick Shakespeare as secretary. Among the delegates were Harry Howard, J. Clarke, Geo. Jeeves, J. L. Russel, E. Dickerson, Sol. Sutler and W. Stewart. The name of the body was shortly afterwards changed to the present one and the Musicians, Tailors and Stonemasons became affiliated. Since then almost every department of labor has sent delegates to the council. Some have at various times dropped out, in fact, there is no disguising the fact that at different periods there have been grave dissensions. These are all happily cured, however, and many unions who seemed have already rejoined. Those interested in the prosperity of the council predict still further accessions as a result of the present congress and the presence in the city of Organizer Trotter of the Dominion body.

Since 1900 the presidents and secretaries of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, elected semi-annually, have been as follows:

1900—1st term, president, T. H. Twigg, representing typographical; secretary, E. Harrap.

1900—2nd term, president, Wm. Wilson; secretary, J. D. McNiven, typographical.

1901—1st term, president, A. S. Eddy, representing carpenters; secretary, J. D. McNiven, typographical.

1901—2nd term, president, J. Logg, representing tailors; secretary, J. D. McNiven, typographical.

1902—1st term, president, D. L. Kelly, representing shipcarpenters; secretary, F. W. Patton, machinists.

1902—2nd term, president, E. Bragg, representing bricklayers; G. F. Hauff, representing barbers; secretary, F. W. Patton, machinists.

1903—1st term, president, J. W. Bolden, representing carpenters; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1903—2nd term, president, J. C. Waterton, representing boilermakers; helpers; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1904—1st term, president, W. J. Yarrow, representing barbers; G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1905—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1905—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1906—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1906—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1907—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1907—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1908—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1908—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1909—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1909—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1910—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1910—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1911—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1911—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1912—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1912—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1913—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1913—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1914—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1914—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1915—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1915—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1916—1st term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

1916—2nd term, president, G. A. Coldwell, representing typographical; secretary, C. Siverstz, letter carriers.

CITY CHURCHES.

When you finish your first bottle of

Abbey's Effer-Salt

you will have but one regret—that you did not use it months ago.

The way ABBEY'S SALT makes you eat and sleep... and feel... will surprise and delight you.

25c. and 60c. At Druggists.

ly official boards are kindly asked to meet in the church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock for the transaction of some important business. The pastor will conduct the services next Sunday. A hearty welcome to all the services. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

JAMES BAY METHODIST.

Rev. W. E. Dunham, pastor. Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m. morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preacher, morning and evening, the Bishop. The music set for the day follows:

Morning. Voluntary—Elevation. Battiste Psalms for Morning... Cathedral Psalter

Te Deum... No. 2

Hymns... 386, 140 and 343

Organ—Allegro... W. Metcalf

Evening. Organ—Andante... A. Foister

Opening Hymn... 388

Psalm—A. Set... Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat... No. 1

Nunc Dimittis... No. XI

Psalm... 340

Hymns... 379, 365 and 271

Doxology... XVI

Organ—March... Jules Therese

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m. morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preacher, morning and evening, the Bishop. The music set for the day follows:

Morning. Voluntary—Elevation. Battiste Psalms for Morning... Cathedral Psalter

Te Deum... No. 2

Hymns... 386, 140 and 343

Organ—Allegro... W. Metcalf

Evening. Organ—Andante... A. Foister

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Magnificat... No. 1

Nunc Dimittis... No. XI

Psalm... 340

Hymns... 379, 365 and 271

Doxology... XVI

Organ—March... Jules Therese

ST. BARNABAS.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 11 a. m. choral matins and service at 7 p. m. The organ, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. Morning subject, "Following Christ"; evening, "The letter to Hebrews." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning. Organ—Andante in A... Weber

Venite... Battiste Psalts

Te Deum... Battiste Psalts

Benedictus... Langdon

Hymns... 365, 64 and 223

Offertory Anthem... Fitzgerald

Organ—March... Costa

Evening. Organ—Prelude... Handel

Venite... Battiste Psalts

Psalm for the 3rd Evening... Macfarren

Te Deum... Woodward

Benedictus... Ouseley

Hymns... 365, 64 and 223

Offertory Anthem... Fitzgerald

Organ—March... Costa

Evening. Organ—Prelude... Handel

Venite... Battiste Psalts

Psalm for the 3rd Evening... Macfarren

Te Deum... Woodward

Benedictus... Ouseley

Hymns... 365, 64 and 223

Offertory Anthem... Fitzgerald

Organ—March... Costa

CHRISTADPHIANS.

Bible lecture in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

Subject: "Shall All Men at Length Be Saved?" All welcome.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. E. L. Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor.

Services: Morning, Rev. A. J. Stanley

and 7 p. m. in Special music morning

and evening.

Matins. Organ—Prelude... Chopin

Psalm for the 3rd Evening... Macfarren

Te Deum... Battiste Psalts

Benedictus... Battiste Psalts

Nunc Dimittis... Monk

Hymns... 438, 435 and 496

Vesper... Burnett

Organ—March... Barnard

Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The evening service will take the form of a "Service of Praise," for which special music has been prepared, and at which the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will speak on the hymns which will be sung, namely, those by women authors.

Sunday school, 2:30; Bible class, 3. The special music is as follows:

Morning. Organ—Melody Con Varia... Belsham

Psalm... 58

Antiphon—Lord, How Manifold... Barnard

Hymns... 13 and 24

Voluntary—Allegro in D... Reynolds

Evening. Solo—Abide With Me... Herbert Kent

Hymns... 15

Offertory—Abeniled... Read

Solo—Lover of My Soul... Tours

Miss Bishop.

CHRIST OF CHRIST.

Christians, disciples, meet at 3 Taunton street. Services: Lord's day, 11 a. m.; preaching, subject "God's Love"; p. m., worship and preaching, subject, "Promises." On Wednesday and Friday evenings, Bible study and singing practice. Preaching by L. J. Keffer.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

Regular meeting on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the K. of P. hall. All are welcome.



SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

A MAN AND HIS MISSION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 23rd, is a Quarterly Review. The Golden Text is "And they were astonished at His doctrine; for His word was with power."—Luke 4:32.

By William T. Ellis.

For nine months past the attention of the great company of people who comprise the Sunday schools of the world has been centred upon the life of Jesus Christ. Next year the international series returns to the Old Testament. The present lesson is designed as a review of the studies of the past three months which were all found within the last year of the life of Christ.

Men sometimes wonder why it is that religion has such a grip upon the minds of the common people. One reason lies in such facts as that for nine months past above 33,000 persons on the American continent, most of them in the impressionable years of youth, have been studying every week, with more or less thoroughness, a biography of Jesus—a book written for the avowed purpose of showing that Jesus is the Christ; the very Son of God.

A King Without a Country.

Jesus was crucified as King of the Jews, but He never reigned over Jewry. One of His offenses was His cosmopolitan spirit. The narrow, provincial, bigoted spirit of His time could forgive a serious offense more easily than it could that of an ultra-Jewish patriotism. As slowly as though they had been of the strictest sect of the Jews, His disciples were learning what the whole world was yet to know, that Jesus belongs to no race or clime, but to all the race of men. The broadest evangelism of the present day, with its watchword, "the world for Christ," is more truly in His spirit than the belief of the Jews or even of the Puritans, that they alone were the elect people, finding a measure of satisfaction in the contemplation of the fact that the rest of the world would be shut out of Heaven. Provincialism, narrowness and sectarianism are foreign to the genius of the Gospel of Christ.

A King's Friends.

Every study of the life of Christ must deal largely with His disciples. He was to be found with them the most of the time. Their education was part of His mission. As we have seen, Jesus does not mean the same to all disciples, nor do all disciples mean the same to Jesus. But if Jesus had few intimates, He had a great company of friends.

The instructions given to His disciples are still applicable to every working servant of the Lord, and illustrate the truth that in the King's service are many kinds of servants, and in His heart there is place for friends of high degree and low. As the contending armies in the East had fighting men in the front, and commissary and hospital departments at the rear, so the Kingdom of Christ has a working place for every friend of His. His disciples suffered under delusions concerning the work they were to do. They would meet opposition of many sorts and of much bitterness. That mattered not. The one consideration that weighed with them was that they were to bear witness steadfastly, fearlessly and faithfully.

The friends of Jesus were one of His trials: friendship always costs. Jesus was an ideal friend. He taught His followers that true greatness in the kingdom of heaven comes not from place, but from character and service. Self-seeking is not the way to rise in this King's service; self-surrender is.

How to Meet Enemies.

The "Prince of Peace" spent most of His public life at war. He himself was the centre of tremendous tumult, controversy and opposition. He dared to tell the truth, even new truth, and he cared not a mustard seed about being conventional or popular. As every other big, strong, fearless man has since done He made enemies.

Enemies must be expected in life; how shall they be met? Jesus showed how. First, He was fearless. He never retreated, never shrank, never proved disloyal to His duty. Second, He was firm. He continued to call hypocrites, hypocrites and false leaders false. There was no weak silence or compromise on His part. Third, He was measurably indifferent. He did not let the presence of enemies interrupt His mission, but He went right on with His work. Much opposition dies by inattention. And, then, He kept a soft heart toward all His foes. The worst injury an enemy can do is one to invite him to hatred. Jesus loved His enemies—loved them too well to cease opposing their errors—and to the end His spirit was, "Father, forgive them."

The King's Teachings.

These friends of the great King who trod the high wayes without place to lay claim to had need of education. It is hard for us to be patient with their stupidity; to us they seem to have been very dull learners. Yet it is to be remembered that we look back upon them from the twentieth century, after the advent of the illuminating spirit. They were the first to



W. T. ELLIS.

mouthing of sanctimonious speech may deceive men as to one's real religious character, but it wins no praise from Christ. He spoke with scant respect of those who constantly cry "Lord, Lord"; it is to be questioned whether the loose and light use of the sacred words of religion is not as great profanity as the coarse cursing of the creature of the gutter. The danger of substituting a stereotyped religiosity for a modest, vital, and fruitful Christianity is ever present with even the sincerest disciples. Jesus himself suggests the dread possibility of those who profess most religion being cast out from His presence. The foundation of endurance in two worlds is not repetition, but obedience to, the will of the Lord.

Young People's Societies

THE WILL THAT WINS.

TERMS: Comments upon the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies. Christian Endeavor, Baptist Young People's Union, Epworth League, etc., for Sept. 23rd. "A Strong Will: How to Get It and Use It for Temperance," I. Pet. IV. 1-11.

By William T. Ellis.

Self-indulgence and all intemperance is the mark of the child rather than of man. It rules with undisputed sway in the lower orders of society, where men obey their own impulses as first law. It is among such that hate is more common than love, suspicion more common than frankness, deceit more common than honesty, and unselfish helpfulness, more common than selfish helpfulness. The person whose chief inclination is to indulge self shows himself thereby to be allied to the degree of his self-indulgence, with all that is weak and low and unworthy in human nature.

Only conquerors of self can conquer the whole world.

Strong characters all have strong convictions. They are accustomed to the use of the strong and mighty "Yes" and "No." And their "Yes" means "Yes" and their "No" means "No." They dare to disagree with anything and every body, their convictions are dictated. Most juries have no terror for them. To them it is a small matter whether they are praised or not, but it is a great matter whether they are right or not.

Weakness of will always works woe.

It is the man with convictions who convicts men.

The average person needs an infusion of strength. He is inclined to weakness. His temptation is to be a part of a conglomerate crowd, when he should be an independent, individual personality. Instead of standing out, in sun-enclosed mansions, against ignoble tendencies, he becomes one with all others, then it is easier to be good-natured and complaisant than to be right and peculiar. Yet whoso would quit himself like a man must be strong; for strength is the supreme seal of manhood.

Courage is a consequence of convictions.

We must be strong in ourselves before we can be strong for Christ. A decided character is a first requirement in him who would help push outward the borders of God's kingdom. If we are to count for Christ and righteousness, in the world, when all the world should strew palms of victory in the path of the feet of the Emancipator of the race, the Redeemer of mankind. This ovation, which set over crowded Jerusalem agog, did not affect the deep humility of him who was its object. He was quite willing before the sound of the crowd's huzzas had scarcely died from his ears to do a slave's work of washing the feet of His "prout" and "squabbling" disciples. Disinclination to serve is a sign of smallness and not of greatness. It was a great principle, not a practice, but a principle which the Master laid down when He said: "If I then, the Lord and the Teacher, have washed your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's feet."

Three Types of Men.

In the lesson of the Unjust Judge, the Pharisee, and the Publican, Jesus scores hypocrisy. Readiness to face all the facts is the first mark of a strong character. Jesus suffered no delusions concerning humanity or Himself. "He knew what was in man."

Hypocrites are a fact. There is no use of trying to minimize them or to explain them away. They exist and always have existed and will exist so long as it is to the advantage of the bad to imitate the good. It is a mistake to assume that hypocrites are confined exclusively to religion. There are more of them outside the church than inside. Every calling has them. They just to keep their wills dominant over their wishes. None of us can trust himself always to follow his inclinations.

A universal and unfailing rule, by which a false prophet may be discovered, and any life judged, is laid down by the wise Teacher: "By their fruits ye shall know them." Look at a life in the large, and what is its harvest? Is the sum total of its influence good or bad? Has its weight fallen on the side of service or of selfishness. In the scale of the years? Is a man looking out for himself, he is an "eye" for the main choice, or is he seeking to spend his powers in human helpfulness? What in the long run, is a man after? Of what character is his most coveted goal? That is the true test.

In the long run almost every life is correctly estimated. You may be standard, or unduly cast down, but you men may praise or condemn you because of your service. But in the strict sense of the years you will be estimated not by what the tongue of detraction or the voice of adulation says, but by the aggregate and output of your own characters.

And so God will measure you. He judges righteous judgments. The plough

ask your doctor how long he has known Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if he uses it himself, in his own family. Ask him if he has any coughs and colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, weak lungs. Does he say, at any rate? We have no secret! We publish J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

The Bohemian coal mining company recently held in South Africa by Mr. John R. Mott, was the first fraternal amalgamation of the Christian forces in that country since the outbreak of the Boer War.

A new settlement building has been erected by the University of Pennsylvania in a laboring district of Philadelphia, at an expenditure of \$80,000. The funds for its maintenance will be secured

from the faculty, students and alumni of the University.

The leading Christian workers in four-centres in New York city last year were the present from Yale, Amherst, Columbia University, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. So great was their success this year the call is made for thirty men.

A recently issued report of the Internal Revenue Bureau reveals the fact that the tax on this country consumed 90,000,000 gallons more than during this past year, with a corresponding increase in the use of tobacco, at a total expense of \$35,000,000.

Labor Sunday was observed in many churches on September 2nd. Although it is one of the chief days when the Sabbath was instituted the observance of the day has been increasingly adopted by the churches as an opportunity to consider the relation of the church to labor.

A widely circulated open letter, signed by all classes of men, has been presented to the Pope asking that the tomb of St. Peter in the Vatican should be opened, that the actual resting place of his body may be known.

France is falling in line with the other nations on the rest day question. Laws regarding Sabbath observance have recently been passed by the government, which while they make no provision respecting worship, demand that one day in seven be set apart as a rest day with an entire cessation from all labor for all men.

A prominent English De-Brett parliament, Mr. H. M. Parkes, stated that in order to test the efficacy of foreign mission work he placed a report of twenty years ago side by side with one of the present time and compared the figures. At a result of his study he increased his annual gift for this work from fifty dollars to twenty-five hundred dollars.

Ferrol Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

While it is very gratifying to parents to see their boys and girls grow rapidly, it should not be forgotten that this is a very critical period. There is danger that they may outgrow their strength; there is also danger that the development may not be uniform, that one part of the system is being built up at the expense of the rest, that the bone may not be developing properly, that nerve and brain may lack tone or the muscle may be soft and flabby.

Telephone power, all round development is absolutely necessary that the food should be entirely suitable and contain the elements necessary to develop every part of the system.

The ideal food for this purpose is

FERROL

which contains, in proper proportions, the very essentials of life and development, viz: Fat, Iron and Phosphorus. Fat to develop flesh and muscle; Iron for the blood; Phosphorus for the bone, nerve and brain.

If you want your boys and girls to have strong lungs, robust frames, well developed muscles, strong nerves, vigorous brains and rosy cheeks give them FERROL. They will like it, and FERROL never fails.

Ferrol Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Response of Mansfield Savage of Champaign, Ill., to the toast "The Telephone Girl," at meeting of the Illinois Independent Telephone Association held at Peoria, June 19, 1906.

Mr. Chairman.—The old and oft-repeated statement that woman's intuition frequently beats man's judgment is proven true by our every day experience. Intuition takes less time than reason and the rapidity with which a woman acts has proven a desirable thing many times when there has been a crisis in the life of man or the history of a nation.

I have frequently said that a telephone is like a snake. Now a little garden snake is as harmless as a kitten, but every one who sees one wants to take a club and kill it. So it is to the average man with a telephone. And there is no one so unreasonable as the business man. If I go into my grocery store on Saturday night when every clerk is on the jump, and yell that I have an important social or business engagement and demand that the clerk leave the customer he is waiting upon and attend to my wants because my business is almighty important, the proprietor tells his clerk that the rule in that store is to wait on people, rich or poor, in the order in which they come in, and that is the only way in which he can do business, and he informs me that he is very sorry but that I will have a little patience I will be waited on soon. I yell at him and want to know why in thunder he doesn't get clerks enough to attend to his business. He tells me that he does but he cannot afford to hire a half dozen extra clerks to take care of a rush of an hour on Saturday night and let them sit around for the rest of the week. Yet this same merchant will take the head of the poor telephone girl because there are rush times in her office when the shutters fall like snow flakes in a mountain storm, during which she is unable to answer her phone in the fraction of a minute. He calls up the manager and tells him that he uses his instrument more than any one else in town (that is, he gets more for his money than any one else), and intimates that unless his phone is answered at once he proposes to go to the city council and see what can be done about rotten service. The butcher complains about the blundering telephone girl and makes the air smell of sulphur every time she gives him the wrong number, but he sings mighty low when I tell him that I go home and find my wife in tears because she has company for dinner, ordered her meat at nine o'clock and the blundering delivery boy took it to the wrong house. He tells me not to be unreasonable, he uses his instrument more than any one else, and intimates that unless his phone is answered at once he proposes to go to the city council and see what can be done about rotten service. The butcher complains about the blundering telephone girl and makes the air smell of sulphur every time she gives him the wrong number, but he sings mighty low when I tell him that I go home and find my wife in tears because she has company for dinner, ordered her meat at nine o'clock and the blundering delivery boy took it to the wrong house. He tells me not to be unreasonable, he uses his instrument more than any one else, and intimates that unless his phone is answered at once he proposes to go to the city council and see what can be done about rotten service.

Then Justice Case pleaded guilty before himself to having sold goods on Sunday, levied a fine on himself and turned the proceeds into the village treasury.

Other arrests and fines will follow, residents declare, for the same offense committed by others.

ALCOHOL AS A FUEL.

We have in ethyl alcohol an ideal fuel—colorless, limpid, of moderate boiling point, about 50 degrees below that of water, non-freezing, burning without smoke, mixing with water in all proportions, and, therefore, its flame extinguished by water, cleanly, drying off completely when spilled, not attacking rubber gaskets or packings, and non-corrosive for metal tanks and boilers.

The fact that its flame is bluish, or called non-luminous, means that the flame is almost devoid of free carbon paraffin with their intense heat-radiating power, a fact of considerable importance. When gasoline or heavy oils are burning, the flame, loaded with free carbon or soot, radiates heat to such a degree that it is not possible to approach near the conflagration, and combustible surroundings are readily fired by pure radiation of heat.

The production of alcohol on a large scale is very simple, and the raw materials already exist in considerable variety. All saccharine or starchy growths are available. Sassafras wastes are now largely used in Cuba for alcohol production.

Street beggars in the London area are estimated to make between them £20,000 a year.

The telephone girl has no rights any-

where. One of Three Things Always Cause RHEUMATISM

Do you know the system rids itself of waste matter through bowels and kidneys? Yes, but by the skin as well.

As a matter of fact, the skin rids the system of more urea than the kidneys do.

If the skin, or bowels, or kidneys are unhealthy—they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to joints and nerves—causing Rheumatism.

One never inherits Rheumatism. One does inherit weak kidneys, irregular bowels and bad skin action.

Fruit-axes

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

will positively cure Rheumatism because they increase the eliminating action of skin, kidneys and bowels—and make these three organs so vigorous and healthy that there can be no urea or waste retained in the system to poison the blood and irritate the nerves.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices, combined with tonics—the whole forming the most effective cure for Rheumatism.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED OTTAWA.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including:

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Commission 2½ per cent. to 5 per cent. Trade Discounts allowed. Credit Involved.

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Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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Desirable Homes at Low Prices.

We have three choice lots on Belotti and one on Pandora Avenue, near Fernside, and one on Heyward Avenue, which we will build residences to suit all.

Moore & Whittington Lumber Co., Ross and dressed lumber, shingles and boards for sale. Mill phone, B186.

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Ornament Furniture a Specialty.

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THOROUGHBREDS



BY
W.S. FRAZER.

CHAPTER XXVII.

That evening Langdon and Jake Faust were closeted together in a room in the former's cottage. An Al piece of villainy was on, and they were conversing in low tones.

"It's a cinch for The Dutchman if it wasn't for that damn mare [Lucretia]," Langdon observed, in an injured tone, as though somehow the mare's excellence was an unwarranted interference with his rights.

"What about the jock?" asked Faust. "No good—can't be done. He's mooney on the gal."

"Hub!" commented the Cherub. "Did you talk it over with the Boss? He's not a bad guy gettin' next a good thing."

"He gave me the straight tip to give Redpath the go-by."

"What's his little game? Is he goin' to hedge on the mare?"

"No; he'll stand his bet flat-footed. Say, he's the slickest! If he didn't give me the straight ofice that the mare might get sick, then I'm a Dutchman."

"We're worth Dutchmen," The Cherub laughed smothered at his stupid joke. "See, we're both standin' for The Dutchman, ain't we?"

Langdon frowned at the other's levity. "You'll laugh out the other side your mouth if Lucretia puts up a race in the Derby like she did in the Handicap."

"But ain't shg goin' to get sick? We could whip-saw them both ways then that's if we knew it first. I could lay against her an' back your horse."

"I wish the old man wasn't so devilish deep; he makes' me tired sometimes; give it to me straight in one breath that he's got reasons for wantin' to win the race, an' then he pulls that preacher mug of his down a peg an' says, solegin like: 'But don't interfere with their jockey!'" Then he talks about The Dutchman or Lucretia gettin' the influenza, an' that Andy Dixon is pretty fly about watchin' the mare. Now what do you make of all that, Jake?"

"Well, you are a mug. It don't need no makin' up. That book's all rounded out. He wants the mare stopped, an' don't want no muddlin' about with the jockey, see?" Wasn't there a row over stoppin' Lucretia last year? "WASN'T the boy set down for the meetin'?" You ought to know; you had to pay through the nose for shuttin' his mouth. But what made the old man talk about the mare gettin' sick?"

Langdon searched his memory; just how was that subject started? "Damn it! yes; of course, I told him about the two-year-old havin' the influenza."

"Well, Dick my boy, you've guessed it, though you weren't trying. Crane would like to see the Porter mare, coughin'."

"But you can't take a strange horse into their stable, an' him sick," objected the trainer.

"Right you are, Dick. But you could take the sickness there, if you had a boy with the sabers."

"I was thinkin' of that," said Langdon, reflectively; "I was wonderin' if that's what the Boss meant."

"Sure" thing—that's his way; he never wants to stand in for none of the blame, but he likes to feel as if that he's goin' to win."

"It looks a bit like it, damn me if it don't; an' I believe he was givin' me a pointer about the proper boy for the job, too. He said Shandy would get at a horse quick enough if he was paid for it."

"There you are; what more do you want? Would you have Crane get out on the housetop an' shout to you to go an' get the Porter's mare? He's sick, too. He said Shandy would get at a horse quick enough if he was paid for it."

"I'm a poor man," whined Langdon, "an' I can't take no chances on losin' ten thousand, if it can be helped."

"It's got to be, done right away. 'cause I'll take a couple of days to get the mare coughin'."

"I told Shandy to come here," said the trainer; "he ought to be turnin' up soon. When you hear him knock, just slip into that other room, an' leave the door open a little so that you can hear what takes place. God knows

what that young imp wouldn't swear if a fellow had no witness. I think he's comin' here this night to ask me to pay him to do some dirty job, an' I won't do it, see?" and he winked at Faust. "He's a bad boy," said the bookmaker, in a tone of mock condemnation.

"There he is now," declared Langdon, "with his head a step on the gravel. Quick, slip into the room; he'll be peepin' through the window; he's like a fox."

There was a knock at the door. When Shandy opened it—Shandy shuffled into the room with a peculiar little rocking-horse sort of gait, just like the trot of a skunk. His whole appearance somehow suggested this de-singed animal.

"Have you heard anything from the Porter stable?" Langdon asked, when the boy had taken a seat. "The little mare's well," the boy answered, innocently.

"That's bad luck for us, Shandy. We'll be poorer by the matter of a few thousand if they win the Derby."

"Who's won?" questioned Shandy.

"The little mare's well," the boy answered, innocently.

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Carnation Wheat Flakes, per package 30c.
(Each package contains a nice breakfast dish.)
Sugar Cured Ham and Bacon, per lb. 20c.

W. O. WALLACE

FAMILY GROCER. Tel. 512. COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

THE OFFICER'S LIFE

By Harry Granville

(Author of "Ballads of the Boer War," "Misrepresentative Men," "Ruthless Rhymes," etc., etc.)

Those of us who are in the habit of reading modern romances in which officers of the Army figure with any prominence cannot fail to be struck by the amazing ignorance of their subject displayed by most authors (and all authoresses) whenever they attempt to depict the daily life of a commissioned officer or the routine of a regiment.

From the pages of Ouida's novels we gather that the Guardsman is a romantic creature, with a long silken moustache, and a drawl, who spends his time drinking crème de menthe from a tumbler, whenever he is not engaged in the difficult pastime of killing-robbing pheasants with a service rifle.

Miss Corelli, on the other hand, would probably like us to believe him to be a brainless idiot—most idiots are brainless, by the way)—loafing aimlessly through life, an over-fed and offensive creature who does as little regimental duty as possible and lives luxuriantly on fatted or washed down with champagne. "John Strange Winter" is better informed, or, at any rate, kindlier disposed. With her, the British officer is a soft-hearted, good-tempered young man—whose leisure is largely occupied in the vain attempt to retain the elusive monochrom in his eye, and who appears to have a passion for wearing scars on every possible occasion.

Such contrasts, however well-drawn or well-mounted, cannot truthfully be called lifelike. The modern officer, as we know, never drinks crème de menthe but he cannot afford champagne, except upon rare occasions; he hardly ever wears his eyeglasses. If he were brainless he would never have passed the necessary qualifying examination; if he shirked his duty he would not long continue in His Majesty's service.

"Naughty Young Cubs."

The man in the street seems to be quite as ignorant of the personality of our soldiers as he is of the details of barrack life. The Press appears to be equally indifferent to both. Only the other day we read in the Daily News that the officers of one of the smartest (from a military point of view) battalions in the British Army were "haughty young cubs,"—sons of wealthy families, squandering their hundreds a year upon admitted luxuries, etc., and the same view seems to obtain in other journals. It would perhaps be interesting to note the daily routine of one of these "scions," to see how much he really needs to spend on luxuries, "admitted" or otherwise, and to consider whether or no the cub is as haughty as he is painted.

I will take the case of the average subaltern belonging to some "crack," "expensive" corps, stationed at Aldershot. He has probably been brought up at Eton or some other public school, where his classical education is open to criticism, he has, at any rate, learnt that to be honest, to be clean, and to "play the game" are the elementary principles of gentlemanly conduct. He has passed into the Army through Sandhurst or the Miltia. For some months he has been drilled in the ranks, side by side with the private soldier whom it is now his privilege to command. He has discovered that England expects every officer to do his own "duty," and that his brother officers occasionally expect him to be good-natured enough to do theirs as well. He lives in barracks. His room is simply furnished with a camp bedstead, a wash-hand stand, a plain deal table, a bath, a chest of drawers, and a strip of carpet. A few photographs (luxuries these!) adorn his dressing table, where a volume of the Badminton Library on "Polo" and Taylor's immortal treatise on "Golf" lie side by side with a copy of the battalion "Orders for the Day," the new Drill Book—there is a new Drill Book every year, from which the student may learn that the evolutions which he has practised for the last twelve months are abolished and that he must begin his studies over again—Clery's "Minor Tactics," and a Manual of Military Law.

The Trial Bound

Let us accompany him on his daily round of duty.

SHAUGHNESSY HERE.

He rises at 7 a.m. and partakes of a breakfast of ham and eggs with the occasional (and admitted) luxury of a sausaged. At 8 o'clock his "Company Orders" claim his attention, when he punishes the various delinquents who are brought before him, or releases them to be dealt with by the commanding Officer. Half an hour later he probably parades his company for what is known as "company training." He marches his men to some adjacent common, where manoeuvres of a varied kind, punctuated by lectures on fortification, elementary tactics, etc., keep him occupied until 12.30. He then returns to barracks, inspects his company's rooms, and is ready for a simple lunch at half-past one. In the afternoon he finds other duties awaiting him.

WRESTLING.

LAST night at the Vancouver Athletic Club Dr. Roller of Seattle, won the wrestling match with Jack Carkeet of Vancouver, winning in two straight falls, the first in twelve and a half minutes and the second in six and a half minutes. Roller proved too speedy for him.

CARKEET DEFEATED.

The report of the joint committee on the 1000 miles of the Canadian Pacific during the season, 1906, meals were provided in 1000 meals, 1000 meals, and weekly number of children fed were 27,150, and the average number of meals were 32,714.

The Westminster city council has decided that no horse belonging to it is to be worked more than six days a week, and the gross weight of the loaded van must not exceed three tons.

Sir Nigel Kingscote, in his annual report to September, the period during which the various trainings (company, battalion, brigade, divisional, etc.) are in progress, the officer is on his legs from morning till night. Then

MORE OPPORTUNITIES THAN EVER BEFORE

J. J. Hill Says There Is a Dearth of Young Men to Seize Them.

"I'll tell you this: there are more opportunities than there are young men to take advantage of them."

"You say that life is more complex, and that as a result the personal incentive has vanished in proportion. That is perfectly correct, except the conclusion. The world is bigger and life is more complex, but who will gainsay that if the world has grown bigger the opportunities have with it, and that if life is more complex, it at least results in a greater variety of opportunities."

"A young man has always had to help make his opportunities, and he must do that to-day as ever. But young men fall more nowadays than they used to because they expect to rap almost as soon as they sow. That is the very great trouble with the young men of the present. They expect opportunities to come to them without application, or proper shaping of things so that opportunities will drift their way. You have to keep your eyes open and catch hold of things; they'll not catch hold of you, as a rule."

"Energy, system, perseverance, these are great components of success in a young man's life, and with them he is bound to succeed as well to-day as he ever succeeded. He must have a set standard of achievement; he must make up his mind what he is going to do in the world, and then keep fighting for that standard."

"But with that set purpose the young man must have the ability to go with the current of things. If a young fellow doggedly fights the world and circumstances without sense or reason all the time, he is liable to get nothing more than a sore head. He must know how to take advantage of opportunities—to use his brains, in short. A young man who has no brains ought to at least have enough animal sense to find it out, and learn to depend upon and get what benefits he can from the brains of others."

"Of course, the biggest chances do not come to every young man. Some are born to lead, must lead. If the world's work is to go on properly, when it Artemus Ward who wrote the very funny regiment composed entirely of brigadier generals? Well, that's the way the world would be if every one were a general. Men must obey others, at least if that is the position in which destiny places them."

"But at least the young man who practices application, application, application, will get everything that he is fitted for, and maybe more."

"What is success? Man goes on and on and desires increase. My ambitions and designs as a young man were so moderate that it would interest no one to know what they were. But they increased with opportunities: Opportunity rewards the services of his defenders."

"He will not indulge in the luxury of crème de menthe or eyeglasses, but he will find many compensations in the career of an 'officer and a gentleman,' and in a regiment that I have ever heard of—least of all in the Brigade of Guards—will he be the less popular for his lack of means.

Sporting News

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

GAME TO DAY.

A match is being played between the Y. M. C. A. and United Bank teams this afternoon at Beachill Hill. It commenced at 3 o'clock.

THE ISLAND LEAGUE.

This evening the annual schedule game of the Vancouver Island Football Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Among the business to be considered will be the revising of general and chequering of fixtures for the ensuing season. It is expected that a sufficient number of teams will submit applications to make the competition interesting.

ATHLETICS.

ONE AND A HALF MILE.

In order to encourage long-distance running in Canada a handsome silver trophy has been donated by the Montreal Herald for competition annually in an "Around the Mountain" race. Thirteen miles the distance, approximately, and the first contest will take place on Thursday, October 10th, starting at 10 o'clock at Victoria. The distance is announced.

The contest will be held under the auspices of the Montreal Harriers' League and will be open to the world. Entries must be in the hands of the manager ten days prior to the race. The cup will be given to the man who wins the race.

"Mr. — is in favor of this, eh? Then this proposition must be hopelessly bad: clear out, all of you; I won't touch it."

There are hundreds of these stories. But there is another side. One employee has nothing but love for him. He needed \$13,000 badly, and he went to Mr. Hill and stated his predicament. He had no security, but Mr. Hill gave him the \$13,000 in just thirteen seconds. That was because he knew his man, as he knows every man with whom he comes in contact.

Another man was regarded as incompetent, and his associates clamored with Mr. Hill for his removal. Mr. Hill thought it over for a while, and then raised the man to a more important position, where he was immediately successful and is to-day. There are hundreds of such stories also, all going

between men.

He loves to fish, when he is not busy. He loves to fish for salmon in particular, and when he has time to indulge it he loves yachting, his yacht, the Wacouta, being as finely appointed as any in American waters. No subordinate in his employ knows when Mr. Hill will step in and countermand every order, issuing new ones. He does this week after week, anywhere, everywhere. He is ubiquitous, keen, inexorable and fiercely indomitable.

An active brain and an iron will are his cornerstones, and his keystone is courage.

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**EXTRA FINE SPECIAL
FOR TO-DAY**
English Walnuts
PER 15c POUND

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.
INDEPENDENT GROCERS. 111 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.
Where You Get the Best Things to Eat and Drink. R1677

TREVOR KEENE
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.
LATE W. T. HARRIS, THE OLDEST
ESTABLISHED AUCTION BUSINESS
IN THE CITY.

**AUCTION
EVERY FRIDAY**
At Salerooms, 77-79
Douglas St.

The best place to sell your goods in
large or small quantities.
Goods consigned for sale covered by
Fire Insurance.

Trevor Keene, Auctioneer.
TELEPHONE A142.

MAYNARD & SON
Auctioneers, 58 Broad St
We will hold our regular sale

To-Night, 8 o'clock
Among other things, there will be a
fine line of ENAMELLED WARE AND
SAMPLES.

Maynard & Son, Auctioneers.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.
(Having the exclusive privilege) will hold a

Monster Sale
AT THE

Fair Grounds
ON

Friday Sept. 28th 11 a.m.

Of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry,
Farm Machinery, Buggies, Wagons, etc.,
etc. The sale will include a large herd of
Durhams, a herd of pure bred Jerseys, a
herd of Angora Goats.

The Auctioneers L. EATON & CO.
PHONE 111A. 38 FORT ST.

Mr. Stewart Williams
Duly instructed by Mrs. O'Connor, will
sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE OLD DOUGLAS HOUSE,
ELGIN Street, James Bay — on Thursday Oct. 4th,

At 2 p.m. the whole of her Useful Board-
ing House Furnishing and Effects, con-
sisting of Bedroom Suites, Toilet Sets,
Stoves, Heaters, Oilcloth, Linoleum,
Carpets, Bed Clothes, Chairs, Lamps
(Hanging and Table), Cupboards, Ward-
robes, Matting, Rugs, Screens, Kitchen
Tables, Cooking Utensils, Fixtures, Cur-
tains, Cutlery, etc., etc., particulars later.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS.

ARMS FOR CUBANS.

They have an Order Placed with Ger-
mans—Congressman Expects Inter-
vention.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Tribune to-day
says that the German army is preparing
in this city. It was learned yesterday
in Germany about three weeks
ago for use by the rebels, a large quantity
of arms and ammunition; the shipment
of which has been temporarily
countermanded pending the result of the
peace negotiations now in progress.

placed with a firm in Hamburg which
makes a specialty of selling slightly used
war supplies to South American govern-
ments and revolutions. It included
5,000 Mauser rifles and a million cartridges,
the entire order amounting to
\$60,000 cash. If the peace negotiations in
Havana fail these supplies, which are
held awaiting further orders, will be im-
mediately shipped to the insurgents in
Cuba.

Cabinet May Resign.

Havana, Sept. 22.—The congressmen
who are in close touch with the administration
are exceedingly close, asserted this morn-
ing that Palma and the members of his
cabinet probably would resign to-day and
that intervention was expected on Sep-
tember 23rd.

Saturday Special:

Maconachie's Marmalade
a 7-Pound Tin 65 Cents

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

SIDNEY J. HEALD, Manager.
45 GOVERNMENT STREET.

P. O. BOX 566.

EX. S. S. "TELEMACHUS"
"Hubbucks" Genuine White Lead
"Hubbucks" Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil
Peter McQuade & Son
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
78 WHARF STREET.

Finch's Clothing

Represents a lifetime of
high-grade Tailoring Experi-
ence, with a record of suc-
cess equalled by few stores
on the continent.

For Quality and Style we
recommend our

\$15.00 Overcoats
and **\$20.00 Suits.**

as the best value offered
anywhere in Canada, made
from imported Woollens,
and vastly superior to what
you usually get at the price.

ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO
SHOW GOODS.

Finch & Finch
57 GOVERNMENT
VICTORIA
B.C.

**AFFAIRS OF THE
FORESTER ORDER**

**DR. ORONHYATEKHA
IS CROSS EXAMINED**

**Cost of Temple Building Obliged Execu-
tive to Employ Unusual Methods
Owing to Their Charter.**

(Associated Press)

Toronto, Sept. 22.—A rake off in con-
nection with the absorption of the Pro-
vincial Trust Company was brought
out by Mr. Shepley in his inquiry into
Foresters' affairs before the insurance
commission this morning. Mr. Wilson
who acted for the provincial trusts,
was paid \$1,000 of Foresters' money, a
fact of which Dr. Oronhyatekha was
unaware until to-day. William Laid-
law, K. C., charged \$7,400 for his ser-
vices on behalf of the Foresters, and
left a balance of \$52 against the order in
the transaction.

"Lawyers generally get all that is
allowed and sometimes more," said Dr.

Oronhyatekha. "He might at least
have balanced it."

Mr. Tilley then took up the examin-
ation, going into the erection of the
Foresters' temple. The order had
authority to hold only \$100,000 real es-
tate, but when the temple was projec-
ted, this was increased by the Ottawa
House of Commons to \$350,000. Dr.

Oronhyatekha admitted that the ex-
ecutive knew that the building would
cost twice that sum, but they desired
to go ahead, hoping that parliament
would become enlightened enough to
give the necessary power. The site
was purchased in the name of Miss

Jean Bailey, private secretary of Dr.

Oronhyatekha. This, said the supreme
chief ranger, was not to deceive the in-
surance department, but to secure a
better bargain in buying the property.

The T. O. F. then put a mortgage of
\$200,000 on the property. When the
temple was completed, an auxiliary
company, the Ontario Realty Co., was

formed to hold that portion of property
in excess. The officers were members

of the I. O. F., and shares were paid

for with Foresters' money. The com-
pany took over two-fifths of the prop-
erty valued at \$240,000, and the order

took a mortgage for that amount.

In the afternoon Dr. Oronhyatekha

admitted that the Ontario Realty Co.

was formed to protect Foresters from

prosecution for violating the act. It
passed out of existence when its pur-
pose had been served. None of those
connected with it received any remunera-
tion, their services being given for
good of the order. Miss Bailey re-
ceived \$1,000 for the use of her name
in buying the property.

Mr. Tilley put in a statement show-
ing that the temple had cost a total of

\$96,500.49, from which \$92,880.68 and

\$14,177.89 had been written off leaving
the present valuation \$714,458.82.

The evidence of the Independent
Order of Foresters in running the
Temple Cafe on Bay street, Toronto,
a few years ago, was the subject of some
questioning by Mr. Shepley. Al-
though the experiment failed to be a
financial success, Dr. Oronhyatekha
stated that he was told it would have
been a tremendous success if liquor had
been sold, but the order steadily re-
fused to permit the sale of liquor.

THE "OVERSEAS" MAIL.

Arrived at Quebec, ahead of Time.

Empress of Britain Sails.

Quebec, Sept. 21.—The "overseas mail"

train reached here this afternoon 100
hours ahead of its schedule time, and
an hour later the C. P. R. steamship

Empress of Britain was on her way

to New York, Liverpool.

The "overseas" train left Vancouver

on Friday morning.

John Cochrane,
CHEMIST

N. W. Cor.
Yates and Douglas Sts.

Arrived at Quebec, ahead of Time.

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on Friday morning.

PEARS

A quantity of good Pears

suitable for car shipments

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

By F. R. STEWART & CO.

BOTH DECLARED INSANE.

Esther Mitchell and Maud Creffield
Ordered to Be Deported to Oregon
Insane Asylum.

Seattle, Sept. 21.—Superior Judge
Frater this morning ordered Esther
Mitchell and Maud Hurt Creffield,
charged with the murder of George
Mitchell, to be deported to Oregon.
The order of the court was made upon
the report of the insanity commission
that both women were insane. The
sheriff was ordered to turn the women
over to the superintendent of the Oregon
insane asylum. Prosecuting Attorney
McKintosh ordered that the women
be tried. Judge Frater, however,
stated their cases from the trial calendar.
Prosecuting Attorney McKintosh
will apply to the Supreme court
for a writ of prohibition preventing
the deportation of the women.

The women are being detained under
a statute passed by the last legislature,
providing that persons who are not
legal residents of the state may be
taken by the sheriff to the place from
whence they came. The superintendent
of the Oregon asylum cannot receive
the women without a legal order from
the Oregon courts. This will necessitate
a hearing in Oregon, and the women,
it is found, same in Oregon, will have to
be liberated.

GET FIVE YEARS.

Bribed Officials Will Have Time to Re-
flect in Prison.

(Associated Press)

ALMONTE, Sept. 21.—A disastrous fire
broke out this morning between 3 and
4 o'clock in some flimsy structures in
the rear of T. H. White's building on
Mill street. The fire gained consider-
able headway before the fire company
arrived. The buildings being frame,
burned with great rapidity. Word was
sent to Carlton, Penticton and the fire
company from that place responded.

The following are sufferers: H. H.
Cole, building total loss; F. Timmins,
tenant, total loss; E. Scott and
Miss Cairns, tenants of L. W.
Shipman, and Shipman building, total
loss; Miss Patterson, owner and R. M.
McFarlane, tenant, total loss; G. Pat-
erson, owner, and W. West, tenant, both
total loss; N. Bell, tenant of Wyke
premises, total loss and building se-
verely damaged; J. K. Cole, dwelling,
and S. L. Lawford and R. Lockart,
building, total loss; contents saved; T.
R. White, dwelling, total loss, tenant,
J. Hartnett, saved contents; Miss Pat-
erson, dwelling, total loss; tenant, J.
Silson, contents saved; The loss will
approximate \$125,000, with considerable
insurance as yet unknown.

MANITOBA BANK ROBBERY.

NO Trace of Man Who Stole Three
Thousand Dollars at Kinders.

(Associated Press)

HONOLULU, Sept. 22.—The steamship
Manchuria, which was floated last sun-
day, is now in charge of United States
Marine Hydro under an attach-
ment placed by the Pacific Commercial Cable
Co. for \$300,000 for the services of the
Cable Company's steamer Restorer in
salving the steamer. The "Manchuria" is
worth \$2,000,000, and that she had a cargo worth half a
million.

ARNOLD DEAD.

Conspiracy Against President Lincoln
Passed Away at Age of Seventy-
Eight.

(Associated Press)

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—Samuel B.
Arnold, who confessed that he was a
party to a conspiracy to abduct President
Lincoln which culminated in the assas-
sination of the President by Booth, died
yesterday at the home of relatives in
Waverly, a suburb of this city, aged 78
years.

HELPED TO WIN PENNANT.

(Associated Press)

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—From the official fig-
ures of the New England league made public
to-day the three leading regular
batsmen of the organization are in the
Worcester outfit, with the record
of 1,000 for this season's pennant.
Jessie Burkett, former of the Boston
Americans, leads the list with an aver-
age of .344. The best run maker of the
league was Madden, of Haverhill, with
.318.

RECOVERING BISHOP'S BODY.

(Associated Press)

HONGKONG, Sept. 22.—The steamer Sha-
Shing, from Canton, sighted the body of
Bishop H. H. of the Anglican church, who
was drowned in the recent typhoon, off
Castle Peak bay. The steamer Strand has
been dispatched to recover the body.

WITHOUT HAVING REGAINED CONSCIOUS-
NESS LONG ENOUGH TO TELL THE POLICE THE
COMPLETE STORY OF AN ATTACK MADE ON
HIM, WILLIAM FREDE, PROPRIETOR OF A
CLOTHING HOUSE ON MARKET STREET, SAN
FRANCISCO, DIED FROM THE EFFECTS OF A
BEATING INFlicted ON HIM IN HIS STORE
LAST FRIDAY AFTERNOON BY TWO UNKNOWN
ROBBERS, WHO RIPPED THE CASH DRAWER AND
TOOK HIS MONEY.

JOE WILSON, a saloonkeeper, shot and
killed F. C. Gilson, merchant, at Cres-
ton, Cal. Wilson's wife and Gilson were
in a buggy when Wilson stopped them
and shot the latter. Jealousy is as-
signed as the cause of the act. Wilson
later gave himself up to the authorities.

TARTAN DRESS GOODS.—Just in some
of the most lovely TARTAN EVER SHOWN
in Victoria. See them. 25c, 50c, 75c,
and \$1.00 per yard. Robinson's cash
store, 86 Yates street.

REGISTER REGISTER
REGISTER

THE last day for receiving applica-<br